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VOL. XVIII NO. 128— BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY'S FINAL DASH FOR WADALA.

—:o:—

Mrs. Munshi And Women Satyagrahis Arrested And Released

MUSLIMS & PARSIS LEAD.

More Than 200 Persons Injured

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Troops were called out at Wadala on Sunday morning in view of the mass raid organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the salt works.

About ten thousand people participated in the raid and hundreds broke through the police cordon and picked up salt from salt pans and marched back with sacks full of "namak".

The Wadala area presented the appearance of a regular battle field. The raiders advanced on the salt pans from every direction and at times exhibited remarkable strategy and bravery They concentrated their efforts where the police were the weakest and then picked salt and carried it home.

SPLENDID AMBULANCE WORK.

Mounted sowars repeatedly charged the advancing raiders and upto noon more than 20 people were injured and admitted in the Congress Hospital over 150 persons were treated for injuries and discharged. Volunteers of the Congress Ambulance Corps did splendid field work and promptly carried the wounded to the improvised sheds and gave them first aid

The raid commenced at 8 in the morning and within an hour and half the situation had become serious. The crowd which was swelling every minute, had nearly reached the salt pans, when Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate arrived on the scene.

A company of 101 soldiers belonging to the 19th Hyderabad Troops was immediately called out in view of the gravity of the situation.

WOMEN ARRESTED, BUT THEY CHEER.

Eleven women who took part in the raid including Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, seven Sikh, one Gujerati and two Deccani women were placed under arrest and detained in the Salt Preventive Office at Wadala.

Muslim volunteers were the first to break the police cordon and in the police charge several Borahs received injuries.

Parsis, Sikhs and Christian also participated in the raid and were lustily cheered by crowds of spectators, among whom were a large number of women. Hundreds of maunds of salt was carried away as a result of the raid.

3000 VOLUNTEERS JOIN THE "RAID."

Over a thousand volunteers assembled in the Congress House early on Sunday morning to take part in what the War Council described as the "Final Dash on Wadala". At the stroke of half past six the volunteers were provided with water bottles, the only equipment considered necessary to launch the raid.

MUSLEMS FIRST.

The "raiding party" was of a thoroughly representative character. There was a strong detachment of Muslim volunteers who were to lead the day's operations and in fact was the first to break the police cordon. The Parsis were also fairly well represented and a few Christians were also included.

SIKH WOMEN JOIN.

A party of Sikh ladies carrying "kirpans" insisted on accompanying the volunteers to Wadala and later joined Mrs. Munshi and others in courting arrest.

Instructions were issued by the War Council that volunteers belonging to other wards should proceed to the "front" direct from their respective centres and accordingly two thousand more volunteers including Sikhs had reached Wadala earlier than 7 in the morning.

CONGRESS AMBULANCES.

The Congress Ambulance Corps consisting of 48 Ambulance men, 8 Ambulance girls and 4 Doctors also proceeded to Wadala in Ambulance lorries and cars.

At 8 o'clock over 10,000 people had gathered at Wadala and the signal for raid was given a few seconds later.

POLICE FORCE.

The Wadala salt pans were strongly guarded by police. Six hundred unarmed police, including newly enlisted recruits, had formed an unbreakable chain round the salt pans In addition to this 60 armed police and 20 Mounted Sowars were kept ready on the spot.

Police pickets were posted on the Antop Hill which commands an entire view of the whole field and every move of the "raiders" was communicated to the police officilas by Morse signalling.

CONGRESS STRATEGY.

The raiders carried out their "attack" in an organised fashion by making a dash from sides least protected by the police.

Police Commissioner Healy and Deputy Commissioner Sharpe, assisted by Superintendents and Sergeants directed the police operations.

Right along the railway level crossing at Gowari Station upto a distance of a mile on either side of the salt pans police pickets had been placed. The iron fencing guarding the railway lines considerably helped the police and stopped the progress of the raiders.

POLICE LATHI CHARGE.

Exactly a few seconds past eight the Muslim batch launched the raid by making a rush and attempting to cross the Gowari level crossing crying "Allaho Akbar" at the same time. The police who were taken by surprise made a lathi charge, injuring two volunteers. One of the the wounded men was the Captain of the Travancore batch of volunteers who had come to Bombay to take part in the raid.

VOLUNTEERS DEPLOY.

The Muslim batch which broke the cordon was repulsed by the police. Immediately the raiders spread themselves and sought to reach the salt pans from every direction. To the south they went as far as the Sewree Oil Tanks and to the north as far as the Koliwada Station, a few furlongs away.

In the meantime Mrs. Lilavati Munshi was seen arriving on the scene leading a batch of men satyagrahis and accompanied by a Sikh lady satyagrahi. She passed the level crossing unhampered by the police, but she was stopped a little distance away from the spot by a Sergeant.

MRS. MUNSHI ARRESTED.

"We are bent upon raiding the salt pans" said Mrs. Munshi to the Sergeant who asked a posse of recruits to bar her way. Superintendent Patwardhan of the Bombay City Police tried to persuade Mrs. Munshi and her Sikh companion to go back but they would not listen. They attempted to break through the police cordon but the latter resisted.

The police then drove back the

(Continued on page 5.)

ALL QUIET AT RANGOON.

—:o:—

But Military Still Guarding.

RANGOON, May 31.

Excepting that harbour work has not yet been resumed, the city has returned to normal state Altogether fortyfour persons suffering from gun shot wounc have been treated in the hospital Military are still guarding the area.

The Governor again motored round different districts yesterday.

Mr. Frederick alweyne Wright, divisional forest officer of Moulmein shot himself dead owing to indifferent health.—A P.

MR. GOSAVI JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

DAHANU, May 29.

Mr. M. R. Gosavi who was preparing Palghar Taluka for no-tax campaign was arrested for inciting people to break Salt Act and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. The Magistrate recommended that he should be classed a "B" Class prisoner.

The Dahanu Bar Association has passed a resolution calling upon members to use Swadeshi and to give preference to Khadi.

FLAG VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

How They Were Treated In Sholapur.

INJURED SATYAGRAHI'S STATEMENT

It will be recalled that a batch of volunteers was recently sent by the Bombay Congress Committee to Sholapur to take part in the movement started by the Maharashtra Congress Committee to defy the Martial Law Regulation prohibiting the hoisting of the national flag.

This batch had haulted at Poona for some days. Three of them left for Sholapur by the morning train on 30th May. Among them was Mr. Kashinath Vishvanath Desai who is a Brahmin of Indore. He is a bright young man of 19 with a well set constitution. He has now returned to Bombay and is being treated in the Congress Hospital for severe injuries he received from the ill-treatment to which he was subjected at Sholapur. He still bears on his person the marks of these injuries.

DESAI'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Desai made the following statement to a representative of the "Chronicle" in the presence of witnesses:

We were arrested by a sergeant at Sholapur Station the moment we alighted from the train. He took us to the Police Chowky opposite the station. He put all three of us in the same room, and locking the door from inside he

(Continued on page 5.)

ON DHARASANA "FRONT"

—:o:—

Volunteers Charged With Lathis

DHARASANA, June 1.

The second batch of 78 volunteers from Viramgaon, Broach and Kaira refused to disperse when asked to do so. They were thereupon charged with lathis. Volunteers from Viramgaon were taken away by the police.

Mr. Motilal T. Shah, President, Ahmedabad District Local Board has arrived here to see the Dharasana raid.

Those volunteers that are not injured are asked to sit in the confiscated site of the demolished Satyagraha camp at Untadi.—A. P.

2,500 ANDHRAS LEAVE BURMA.

RANGOON, May 31.

As a sequel to the recent riots an exodus of Andhra labourers has commenced. 2,500 of them sailed for India to-day.—A.P.

THE EVER ENTERPRISING PARSIS!

—:o:—

Carrying On Congress Propaganda On Byke.

Once more the Parsee youths have shown characteristic enterprise by undertaking a cycling tour up to Surat for carrying on the Congress propaganda specially to appeal to their Parsee brothers to join the National movement.

The party is lead by Mr. Shroff, and one of the member of the party has cycled to Afghanistan. They were given a hearty send-off, from the Congress House on Saturday evening.

Mounted Sowars Charge Non-Violent Volunteers.

—:o:—

DHARASANA, June 1.

Two batches of 84 volunteers from Ahmedabad and 78 volunteers from Viramgam, Broach and Kaira respectively were sent at 10 a.m. from the Untadi camp to raid Dharasana salt works. They were directed to sit in groups and endure whatever was done to them. When the police armed with lathis stopped them they sat in groups. After an hour Mr. Jewel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, ordered the volunteers to disperse as they were an unlawful assembly. Some got up and began to retreat The others were charged by the police with lathis. A few that did not move in spite of the charges by the police and the mounted sowars were forcibly removed. Several volunteers were injured. The injured volunteers were taken on stretchers to Untadi camp.—A. P.

DHARSANA "WAR LORDS" APPEAL.

—:o:—

Make It Base Of Operations.

BULSAR, May 31.

Mr. Chaganlal Joshi, "War Lord" of Gujarat in an appeal to the public says:

The fight at Dharasana is now in full swing. Batch after batch is pouring in from Gujarat and Ville Parle and I find in this response that there is a clear indication that Dharasana has caught the people's imagination. The volunteers are a brave lot and they have been showing no sign of fatigue or dejection and even in hospitals they keep quite merry and enthusiastic and if asked to go home for treatment they resent it. I feel confident these sacrifices would not go in vain. Perfect spirit of non-violence is prevalent and that ensures our success. It is my earnest appeal that Dharasana be made a base of operations of our whole fight for independence."—Free Press.

NO TAX WITHOUT GANDHIJI'S PERMISSION

Kaira Peasants' Resolve.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF OFFICIALS URGED

NADIAD, May 31.

A conference of cultivators of Kaira District was held in the Santram temple at 2 p.m. to-day, Mr. Jivanlal H. Divan, one of the Secretaries of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, presiding.

About 1,000 representatives from different Talukas attended. There were about 2,500 visitors in addition to the representatives. Admission to visitors was strictly limited in order to avoid unnecessary rush. Peasant women attended in good number.

The Conference resolved to strengthen the boycott of those government servants who helped Government through caste punches and Mahajans of different villages.

It congratulated the Dharasana Satyagrahis from this District.

Resolutions urging the boycott of British goods and foreign cloth and giving up liquor were also passed.— Free Press.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the Kaira Conference held to Nadiad on Saturday:—

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

It is the opinion of this Conference that every citizen of the district should join htte campaign of Civil Disobedience.

After mature consideration we the Farmers of Kaira District, assembsed in this Conference take a solemn oath that until Mahatma Gandhi and Sirdar Valabhbhai tell us, we will not pay land revenue to Government and in doing so if we are beaten by lathis, sent to jail, our properties are destroyed or even at the last stage death visits us, we will suffer all this knowingly and with a cheerful heart."

The above resolution was proposed by Mr. Dadoobhai Desai and was seconded and supported by representatives from Anand, Borsad, Mehmedabad, Kapadvanj and Thasra.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

The following resolution proposed by Jethabhai Ranchodbhai Desai and seconded by Bhailal Bhikhabhai was also unanimously passed:—

In order to observe strictly the pledge mentioned in the first resolution it is necessary that all Government servants and especially Talatis, Mookhies, Matedars and Ravanias, who have not as yet resigned should immediately give resignations and this Conference hopes that they will perform their duty to their country by carrying out this resolution.

This Conference congratulates the District Deputy Collector Mr. Doorlabhji and Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, Mr. Morarji Desai, on having resigned their posts.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

This Conference believes that in the present non-violent campaign those Government servants who have not resigned, are co-operating with the Government in their repressive policy. In order to fulll the pledge the people have taken to-day and also to safeguard the interests of the general public this Conference recommands that the people should resort to the social Boycott of all such Government officers and requests all the village Castes, Panchas and Mahajans of this District to warn in the first instance all the Government servants to resign and if, inspite of their warning, they do not, then to adopt their stringent social boycott.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SALT SATYAGRAHIS.

The following further Resolutions were passed:—

(1) Congratulating the volunteers of this District who have sacrified their bodies and blood in the raid on Dharasana salt Depots and condemning the attacks by Government servants of men pledged to non-violence.

(2) Boycotting British goods and asking the people to put on khaddar.

(3) To give up the habit of drinking and manufacture of liquor.

HARROWING TALES FROM DHARASANA.

Satyagrahis Charged And Trampled Upon By Horsemen

"UNEQUAL ANDUNCLEAN FIGHT", SAYS MR. THAKKAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BULSAR, May 31.

Dr. Bhaskarrao Patel, M.D., of Bombay, who was sent for and arrived here this noon to take charge of Camp Hospital was interviewed this evening by your representative. Dr. Patel who was busy attending to the wounded at first hesitated, but when pressed gave a few minutes and stated that when he came at 12 noon he was surprised by a rush of wounded volunteers sent from Untadi Camp. The hospital staff had to be very busy to accommodate all and treat at once those who had fainted, their number being about 14. It was a piteous sight. There were several victims—more than 30—of the new method of running over horses giving lathi blows from horse-back. In all 90 cases were transported from Untadi Camp all with confusion and several with severe injuries amounting to fracture and dislocation. One patient passed blood in urine.

MR. THAKKAR'S INTERVIEW.

—:o:—

Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society who arrived here this morning interviewed:—

"This does not seem to be a fight of civil resisters with a civilised Government but with a Government which relies in using maximum of force, barring shooting, on people wedded to absolute non-violence. To-day as I am informed the Commissioner, Mr. Garrat, has added a new force, viz., trampling of Satyagrahis under horses' hoofs ridden by European sergeants and officers. Wounding of as many as hundred and eleven out of 165 Satyagrahis is very heavy list of casualties, which means that lathi charge is getting more intensive and disabling. I wonder how long the civilised British Government is going to carry on such an unclean and unequal fight. I saw several wounded in hospital trampled under horses' feet, not to mention lathi blows on the head and other parts of the body. The sight reminded me of the wounded Indian soldiers returned from Mesopotamia in 1917-18 with this difference that none of the Satyagraha soldier had raised a stick nor resisted assault of them."

HORRIBLE SIGHT.

—:o:—

Mr. Waman Mukadam, ex-M.L.C., who came here this morning with the batch from the Panch Mahals, interviewed said that he never saw such horrible state of affairs. He wanted to put in some work in the Panch Mahal before he allowed himself to be clapped in jail, but the harrowing reports in papers regarding the treatment meted out to non-violent combatants at Dharasana on the 21st May thoroughly disillusioned him about any utility in being outside the prison. On arrival this morning here he heard most heart-rending tales of woes, from volunteers who were mercilessly beaten yesterday. He personally visited the hospital and saw things with his own eyes which would discredit any Government that calls itself civilised. The lathi charge was heavy, but even worse was to-day's reign of terror. Over a hundred volunteers had received more or less serious injuries and were brought here from Untadi, they were all soaked in mud. He was told that besides the lathi charge horses were run over their bodies and Red Cross people were not allowed to fetch them to hospital for three hours after they had received injuries. This was a horrible sight and he felt the country would no longer tolerate the state of affairs. He appealed, if his appeal could reach them, to men like Sir Chimanlal, Seth Birla, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Sir Purshottamdas to come and see in person the excesses perpetrated.

Eye-Witness' Account.

—:o:—

(By An Eye-Witness.)

What happened on the "Western Front" on Saturday:—

At eight o'clock in the morning the first two batches started from Untadi for the Salt Works. It was arranged that the Vile Parle batch was to proceed to the Eastern side while the Kaira batch went to the West. I went towards the Western front myself. At about a hundred yards from the salt area, I stopped and stood on a mound of earth from which the proceedings could be watched. As soon as the volunteers were seen, the sentry gave the word and nearly twenty policemen appeared near the limit fence. The volunteers collected on this side of the fence and on being asked to go away, said they were going to proceed forward. Then on a signal from their captain they spread out along the line and entered the salt area from a wide front. Some of them were fifty yards inside when a number of mounted Europeans appeared on the scene. They chased the captain of the batch and felled him. Then they spread out and each of them began picking out a volunteer and chasing him towards the salt rather than away from it and falling him. Nearly twenty policemen gave lathi blows to the fallen captain and every one was treated in the same fashion. In about twenty minutes all the volunteers were disabled. At that time one of the mounted Europeans nearly a couple of furlongs away saw us standing and watching and turning his horse he started full tilt for us. One other reporter who was with me ran away, but I thinking the rider would at least stop and ask us who we were, stood there, pad and fountain pen in hand. The horseman came up to about ten feet from me and still when he did not show any signs of pulling up, I thought he would hit me. But he just charged in upon me and when the horse reared its front legs five or six feet into the air and when I saw two hoofs about three feet from my face instinctively I dodged sideways and ran. He pulled up his horse and started chasing me for about a furlong. The ground was very uneven and I ran zigzag so I successfully reached a field of young babul trees and he could not ride in there so he just pulled up his horse abused me and then turned round and went away. A few minutes more and the second batch of volunteers followed and was given the same kind of reception.

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Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May 31st	Macedonia	11,120
June 7th	Mantua*	10,946
14th	Comorin	16,132
21st	Maloja x	20,827
28th	Razmak	10,857
July 5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak@	10,857
Nov. 1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,088
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Morea*	10,354
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec. 6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27th	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a fourth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £35 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

The above rates begin with the first Sailing in June.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regraded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th May do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930.		
28th Aug.	Domala	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Domala	8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
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	C £56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May 31	*Mirzapore	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

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Sydney	£80
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930.		
June 4th	Baroda	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th	Karoa	East and South Africa.
6th	Varela	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
6th	Ellora	Mombasa & Zanzibar, via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August, 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs/Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
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NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Rangoon Maru	5029	29 May	2 June
Yamagatamaru	3807	22 May	3 June
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	21 May	13 June
Kanto Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@ 29July
*Tottori Maru	5973	16 July	30 July
Fuzuoka Maru	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	11000	12 June	30 June
Fushimi Maru	11600	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	26 June	2 July

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CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Mahomed Yunus Haindaday and Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Haji Hussein Vahedina (deceased), and with the consent of Messrs. Haji Sulleman Haji Hussein and Haji Ismail Haji Hussein the sons and only heirs of the said deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 2nd June 1930 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at BAPU KHOTE STREET (Bombay) containing by admeasurement 146 6/9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors, at their office at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Some HINDU and PARSI LADY-CANVASSERS to introduce our self-selling Household article. Permanent job starting salary Rs. 30/ per month plus Conveyance. Apply personally between 3 and 5 p.m. on Tuesday and or Wednesday. THE RESEARCH PRODUCTS COMPANY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R2524

MEDICAL CANVASSER required by high-class pharmaceutical firm. Apply giving full details to Box No. 2566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 847

A LONG-STANDING Bengali Firm wants to Represent a Life Insurance Co. as CHIEF AGENTS for Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam; and also the SOLE SELLING AGENCY of some Swadeshi goods. Apply Box No. 75, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A TYPIST, having previous experience in business line and able to write correspondence in English, Gujarati and Hindi. Apply in English as well as in Gujarati, stating experience and salary required to Box No. 2562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2520

WANTED—CLERKS for Africa, Graduates, Undergraduates and Matrics. Pay according qualifications. Apply with terms stating experience to Box No. 2552, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R2491

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in History and English. Apply stating terms to the CHAIRMAN, E. M. High School, Borsad.
A R2509

Situations Wanted

GUJARATI GENTLEMAN proficient in Commercial Correspondence, Accountancy, Typewriting, Management of Estates, etc., seeks employment in Bombay or upcountry. Best references. Apply Box 2564, "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2526

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Poona, near Bund Boat, Club Road, a furnished bungalow and cottage with modern conveniences; suitable for Hindus, from June. Apply Mrs. NARANJEE DWARKADAS, 17 Boat Club Road, Poona.
C R 2465

TO BE LET—Ventilated, Decent, and Large GO-DOWN at House No. 66-68-70 at Homjee Street and airy, decent, Flat in House No. 20, at Churchgate Street Opposite Mongini Brothers with moderate rents. Apply personally Kasamally Jaffur Cassum, Estate Manager to Prince Aly S. Khan, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea Face, Bombay No. 7.
C R2500

Loans

27,000 (about) Twenty-seven thousand loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 782

Trade Announcement.

GENERAL TYPEWRITERS (Bombay) Co., 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, is an Indian Firm, with Indian Capital and Indian Staff right through. Dealers in Typewriters New & Second-hand; Typewriter parts; ribbons, etc. REPAIRERS of ALL MAKES of Typewriters & Duplicators. Twenty years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TAUGHT.
T 826

"GEM SYSTEM OF CUTTING" helps every house-holder to save Tailor's and Dry Cleaner's bills indispensable to progressive tailors and cleaners. Price Rs. 3 only. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
T R

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE LONDON diploma taught free by post in exam. fee. June examination Paithanker 262 Budhawar Poona City. Apply prospectus
M R2495

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc., to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL —Ram Mohan English School and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Primary School will RE-OPEN after the Summer Holidays on WEDNESDAY the 4th of June, 1930, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.) V. S. SOHONI, Superintendent.
M R2525

DE QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Mercantile and Govt. Offices.—By passing the Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce to be held in November, 1930, at the Gann's Shorthand Institute, Aligarh. Four to Five Months' Postal tuition for Guaranteed Success. Fee moderate in instalments. Position found when qualified. Apply sharp for Admission to the PRINCIPAL.
M 769

Matrimonial

WANTED—A suitable match for a Marwari, Garga Gotra Agrawal girl of a rich and respectable family, studying in the Entrance class and having proficiency in singing, swimming and riding, age, 13 years. Simplicity of the ceremony will be a condition. The girl will have quite a substantial sum as her personal property, but there will be no dowry, etc. Only those Agrawal having status and liberal, social national and religious views need apply to Box No. 2565 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R843

Wanted.

WANTED.—BRILLIANT CINEMA STORIES, relating to Indian Life which would be very highly yaid if approved. They must be entirely original and capable of a sure appeal on the Screen. No adaptations will be considered. They must be put strictly in accordance with the Scenerio form. Rejected Stories are not to be returned. KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS, Bombay No. 14.
761

Medical.

FOR THE CURE and care of Lunacy—mania—melancholia—dementia—hysteria—epilepsy—convulsions—alcoholism—opium habits—neurasthenia—paralysis—hamiplegia, See BHATHENA, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
M R 2505

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40 days internal use turns white hair into jet black by the roots forever. Besides this sharpens memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood prolongs life. Price Rs. 10, Doorweshi Medical Works. No. 8 Laharia Sarai, (Bihar).
M R2479

Public Notices.

"NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES."

Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st May, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

THE KHANDESH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 68TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort", for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year, 1930, and to fix their remuneration, and

5th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd May to 2nd June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1930.
846

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE EASTERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th May, 1930, the following resolution was duly passed as a Special resolution:—

"Resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Bhalchandra Daji Sardesai be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of completing the winding up."

B. D. SARDESAI,
Liquidator.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Dated 31st May, 1930.
844

Tender.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following Launches for breaking up purposes:—

STEAM LAUNCH "TADRI" (STEEL).
Length—80.0 ft.
Breadth—16.0 ft.
Depth of Hold—7.3 ft.
Tons Gross—64.3.
do. Nett—32.4
Engines—Compound Surface Condensing

STEAM LAUNCH "KHORI" (WOOD).
Length—43.0 ft.
Breadth—11.2 ft.
Depth of Hold—5 ft.
Tons Gross—17.04
do. Nett—11.04
Engines—Compound surface condensing
Boilers—One single ended
Size—4'-9" x 6'-0" dia.
The following for sale as a going concern:—

MOTOR LAUNCH "CHANDNI" (Wooden & Copper Sheathed).
Length—28'-2"
Breadth—5'-7-1/2"
Depth of Hold —2'-5"
Tons Gross—2.87
do. Nett—2.41
Engines—4 stroke cycle
By whom—Kelvin Motor Engines
Position—Vertical
Cylinders—2.
B.H.P.—7 approximate
Passenger capacity—15.

The above are lying in the stream off Mazagon and can be inspected any day between the hours of 10-0 a.m and 1-0 p.m. (S.T.)

Intending purchasers should communicate with the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Patent Slip, Mazagaon, who will arrange to have a launch to take them out to the above vessels for inspection.

Sealed tenders, to be addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., C/O. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Home Street, Fort, Bombay, should be delivered not later than noon (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1930.

The Chairman does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1930.
845

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHADAYAL RAMJIDAS PODDER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of land with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Fanaswadi 2nd Lane, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 488 square yards or thereabouts a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 140, New No. 1178, Old Survey No. 354, New Survey No. 316, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2013 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under C Ward Nos. 4790, 4795, 4797 and 4798, Street Nos. 1 to 22-A, 16-18, and at present under C Ward Nos. 4790, "4795(1), 4797", 4795(2) and 4798 and Street Nos. 22-C, 22, 22-B and 22-A, and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswadi 2nd Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar, on or towards the West by the property of Narayen Keroba Kirtikar and on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Rao Saheb Narayen Raghoonath Gorakshker and now to Harilal Maneeklal Gandhy.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1930.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
841

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHHOTUMIYA VAZIRMIYA JARIWALLA of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client Mr. NAROTTAMDAS MANSUKHLAL of Ville-Parle, the piece of land situate at Vile-Parle, particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, sale, share, trust, wakf, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Nivas", Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the Gawthan (Village-Site) of Vile-Parle on the East side of the Railway line, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 275 square yards or thereabouts, bearing City Survey Number 1, together with all the structures thereon bearing Vile-Parle, Notified Area Committee's House Number 60, and all which piece of land is bounded on the North by the Tejpal Road, on the South by the property of Pascoal Ghonsalves, on the East by the property of Michael Ghonsalves, and on the West by the Public Road.

Dated at Andheri, the 1st day of June, 1930.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
849

A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

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Amusements.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 P.M.
MARY PICKFORD.
and
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
In an Adaptation of Shakespeares Comedy.
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
You'll rock with laughter when the Wildcat meets her Waterloo at the hands of the Mad. Master-

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The exciting adventures of a love tyrant enmeshed in Cupid's toils.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE.
in
VENUS
She was the Idol of all Men.

ROYAL
Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE HONEYMOON EXPRESS
Bound for Heart Valley, lover's Lane and Kissing Bridge with
IRENE RICH.

GLOBE
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Lloyd and Laughter are the team Supreme!
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"SPEEDY"
"SPEEDY"
Speed wagons! Speed boats! Speed-laws! Speedometers! "Speedy" outspeeds them all!
Also Roaring Comedy.

TO-DAY
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
At the
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End.)
Phone 41561.
'Mother's Boy'
All Talking and All Singing.
Featuring:
MORTON DOWNEY.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE—
HER NEW CHAUFFEUR—
Reduced prices for all performances.

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MARCELINE DAY
RALPH FORBES
in
RESTLESS YOUTH
Love, Laughter, License!
DON'T MISS IT!

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

Also
GEORGE WASHINGTON
The Golden-Voice Son of the South
IN POPULAR SONGS.

MAULANA AHMED SAEED IN BOMBAY

Programme Of Lectures Arranged.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed, the famous Muslim leader and Secretary of the Jamiatul-Ulma-i-Hind, arrived in Bombay by the Frontier Mail yesterday. He was received at the station by Dr. M. H. Gaur and other friends. The Maulana will be staying in Bombay for a week, i.e., till "Ashura" the 10th of Moharrum.

He will give religious discourses on the life of the great martyr Imam Husein every night at Kolsa Mohallah. The Congress Muslim Party is arranging a programme of his lectures in the Muslim Mohallas during his stay. He is expected to lead the Muslim procession tomorrow (Tuesday) to start from the Dongri maidan and address the meeting at Esplanade Maidan.

Salehate Ameera

—:o:—

Mohurrum Mejlises are held in "Salehate Ameera" daily from 4 to 5 p.m. organised and conducted by the students. Ladies are cordially invited.

The Institution will re-open on the 9th of June. A bus will convey the children to and fro from homes. Those desirous of sending their girls to Salehate Ameera may kindly convey with Atiya Begum, Alvani Rafat, Ridge Road.

Swadeshi Soaps For Congress Hospital.

—:o:—

Messrs. Ramjanally Ebrahim and Co., Agents of the Mysore Government Soap Factory, have sent to Dr. Sathaye, who is in charge of this hospital, a supply of Mysore sandal soap, suitable for the use of the patients; also Mysore washing soap for washing the blood-stains.

PAREKH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Parekh Building Association a public gathering will be held at Kandawadi, Sadashiv Street, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when Shriyut Kavi Hansaraj will recite songs on the present national movement and Swadeshi.

"LE RENDEZVONS"

—:o:—

Madhav Baug Exhibition Going

The spacious building and the huge compound of Madhav Baug have been converted by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood into a veritable Wembly. Looking round one finds stalls of all sorts, nicely decorated and displaying various commodities from a "Star" pencil to heavy pick axe of Tata Iron and Steel Co., or the beautiful safes of Messrs. Goldwyn and Co.

At the Bazar are exhibited not only cotton goods—hand spun as well as mill manufactured, but there will be found provision stalls having for sale sugar, tea, biscuits, etc., as also medicines and perfumes, Charkhas, washing powders, soaps, ink, tooth powder, cutlery, iron ploughs, jars, enamelled wares, etc.

VARIOUS SECTIONS.

The Bazar is divided into many sections. The textile is the largest displaying goods of various local and up-country mills. By the side of this is the Brotherhood stall statefully decorated and exhibiting two important publications—one a brochure prepared by the Brotherhood Statistics Committee—"Why Swaraj—Facts and Figues." The brochure gives some very startling figures of the economic exploitation of India begins with a beautiful quotation of Gopal Krishna Gokhale—"Swadeshi at its highest is a deep passionate, fervent, all embracing love of the Motherland." The other is the "Boycott of British Goods" published by the Indian Economic Society.

Another prominent feature is the restaurant— Le Rendezvous—the place of pilgrimage of all visitors and serving as a place of cool retreat to them after their arduous "journey" through the exhibition grounds.

All the above is being carried out in a systematic manner due to the energy and skill of Miss Freny Bhesania and Mr. B. R. Munshi, assisted by a band of energetic volunteers.

Brisk Business At Swadeshi Bazar

—:o:—

Sunday was a brisk day for the Students' Brotherhood Swadeshi Bazar. Over 10,000 people visited it among the distinguished visitors were Mr. Fazubhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Fazil Devji, Mr. K. Natrajan and Mr. Advani, Director of the Industries of the Bombay Presidency.

A beautiful Central Pavilion has been set apart for music. The musical programme of the evening included violin and mandolin solo by Miss Manek Kabadi and another musical item by Miss Godavaribai Sathe, both of the Indian School of Music. It was very much appreciated and drew large crowds.

The Bazar will continue till Thursday next.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

Enthusiastic Public Response.

The authorities of the Hospital have issued the following bulletin:

Through the munificence of Seth Mohonlal Hemchand Zaveri Congress Free Hospital was opened on 24th May 1930 to render Medical and Surgical Aid to Congress Volunteers and public at large working on behalf of and sympathising with the Congress. The hospital is located in Shroff House Khetwadi Back Road, and Dr. D. D. Sothaye is appointed the Superintendent.

Volunteers and public injured and assaulted in the Salt Raids and other Congress activities at Wadala, Dharasana and other places and certified by the Congress Committee or its Ambulance Officer are admitted in the Hospital.

Soon after the opening of this hospital it rendered service to the injured in the last Bhendi Bazaar affray by admitting the injured and sending its ambulance corps for the purpose in the thick of the fight. The hospital being an associate body of the Congress serves all irrespective of race, religion or creed as will be seen from the list of in-patients treated in the hospital as well as the list of Donors and sympathisers given below.

The greatest credit of this hospital goes to the noble hearted gentleman who started the hospital, whose zeal and charity has manifested itself in the speedy equipment. It is really a matter of surprize and joy that the hospital has reached its present state of equipment in a short period of 24 hours. The financial responsibility of the hospital has been guaranteed by all the prominent merchants of Bombay and its management has been vested in a committee of influential merchants. Individuals and Associations have come forward spontaneously and showered as it were their gifts in money or kind. This flow of charity is still flowing and speaks volumes for the influence of the Congress under whose sway the whole nation is gradually coming.

DONATION IN KIND.

Special mention should be made of (1) the grain merchants association who have supplied one motor ambulance; (2) Chemists for supply of free medicines; (3) Bombay Surgical Coy.. for hospital requisites and surgical appliances; (4) Kapad Bazaar and Pinjara Associations for mattresses; (5) Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal for iron cots; (6) Crawford Markets fruiterers for sending baskets of fruits every morning; (7) Byculla Dairy, Moosa Haji Mahomed Pilledar, Bayaram Sha Sheth for milk, butter, butter-milk and curds; (8) Vegetable dealers association for vegetables; (9) Bombay Crystal Ice Works for Ice; (10) Electric dealers Association for all the electric fittings and requisites; (11) various other dealers in their own commodities. This list of donors makes it evident that the hospital has received the support and sympathy from all communities—Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians, etc.

The Superintendent of this Hospital takes this opportunity of expressing his feeling of gratitude for the following medical practitioners. Ayurvedic (who have placed to supply ayurvedic treatment whoever wanted it) Homepathic and Alopathic and the Sisters who have offered voluntary service as nurses and other gentlemen who have come out for sundry work.

The volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and National Militia, Modh Yuvak Mandal, and Share Bazaar clerks' Association and other corps deserve a special mention for the spirit of service and discipline that they have shown in doing the meanest of the work.

MEDICAL MEN'S IMMEDIATE HELP.

Our thanks are also due to Drs. T. D. Shah, Erulkar, and Bachha for having visited the hospital and giving voluable advice in the equipment of the hospital and offering their service whenever required. The staff of Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital deserves special mention in as much as they were the first to supply nurses and staff on the first day of the starting.

The following gentlemen have visited the hospital among whom was Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji President of the Corporation who says in his remarks about his surprise, "how within a couple of days this house has been turned into a Hospital with eminent Doctors and nurses and patriotic public doing their best to give relief to the wounded in an efficient manner without observing any distinction of caste and creed". Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha has also visited the hospital.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, Dr. Mulgaonkar Dr. V. D. Telang Dr. V. P. Kamat, Dr. S. S. Subnis, Dr. Sawant, Dr. Patel, Dr. Parulkar, Dr. Mandlik, Dr. Patankar, Dr. Bagve, Dr. H. M. Mody, Dr. V. C. Shroff, Dr. G. J. Dwivedi, Dr. G. J. Mahimtura, Dr. Vijayakar, Dr. D. N. Gokhale, Dr. Reshamwalla, Dr. Amin, Dr. Sadhale, Dr. Anklesaria, Dr. Watve, Dr. Vyas, Dr. S. A. Sharma, Dr. J. J. Merchant, Dr. Ghosh (Homeopathic), Dr. Chaudhari, (Homeopathic), Dr. G. B. Gole, Dr. Dharmsey, Dr. Samshi, Dr. V. D. Vaidya (Vaidyaraj Ayurved) (epresentative the Ayurvedic Dharmartha Mandal) Dr. Durlabadas (Representative the Ayurvedic Dharmarth Davakhana Mandal). Dr. Rajvaidya Jayashankar Harjiwan Sharma (Representative, the Ayurvedic Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal Dr. Naik, Dr. G. L. Godbole Dr. JJJa'andharwalla Dr. Pandia, Dr. Popat, Dr. P. V. Gupte, Dr. Mayekar, Dr. C. R. Athavale, Dr. Gullamali V. Patel, Dr. Mokshamadan Desai, Dr. Ratnakar, Dr. Jadhavji, Dr. Gandhi, Dr. Jhinabhai Desai.

The following ladies who are working either as nurses or volunteers:

Mrs. B. S. Bhagwat, Mrs. Banubai Khambatta, Mrs. Gul Banu Master, Mrs. Tarabai Bhide, Mrs. Tulsabai Naidu, Mrs. Jallaxmi C. N. Joshi, Mrs. Mathurabai Lotikar, Mrs. Kalyanibai, Mrs. Jankibai Borkar, Mrs Kabubai Mhatre, Mrs. Kalyanibai Mangtin, Mrs. Koyna Save, Mrs. Vijayagauri Parekh, Mrs Krishnabai Madan, Mrs. Kamdar, Mrs. E. D. Patel, Mrs. Gunjubai Phanse, Mrs. Shantabai Wadkar, Mrs. Bebanz, Mrs. Sumatibai Vaidya, Mrs. Parvatibai Gangaram, Mrs. Durgabai Oka.

Volunteers for the Hospital work and Ambulance:—

N. P. Karandikar, Miss Vibhakar, Mr. Vibhakar, Mr. Kazi Saifuddin, Mr. D. M. Markar, Mr. G. R. Joshi, Mr. B. V. Phatak, Mr. K. G. Puranik, Mr. G. R. Gokhale, Mr. C. D. Popat, Mr. G. S. Patharphode, Mr. R. N. Bapsesola, Mr. K. J. Dayar,

Members of the Managing Committee of the Hospital:—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Baxi, Mr. Shankarrao K. Pupala, Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mooljee, Mr. Ratilal J. Thakkar, Mr. Goverdhandas P. Sonawalla, Mr. Ishwarlal G. Gajjar, Rao Saheb Harjiwandas Waljee, Mr. Manilal Mohanlal Javeri, (General Secretary and Treasurer).

Desh Sevikas On The Ordinance.

"WE ARE ALL INFECTED WITH PRISON FEVER".

PICKETERS NO HINDRANCE BUT SYMBOLS OF BAFFLED AND SUPPRESSED PATRIOTISM

The Secretary of the Sangha has issued the following statement:—

We warn our unimaginative rulers that for their own sake it is time that they empty out the prisons instead of further filling them with women. The Indian Woman just now, is no less free from the prison fever than her brother. The passing of the new Ordinance has brought us scores of picketers.

We have also received a long list of names of cloth merchants who say that the picketers, far from being a hinderance to them have stood at their doors as symbols of baffled and suppressed patriotism. They have informed us that if a hair of their sisters' heads is touched, on the pretext of helping them, they will close their shops for good and compell other merchants to do the same.

As picketers we might have been failures, but we cannot but feel proud for having inspired these sentiments of chivalry and patriotism amongst the cloth merchants. We make bold to prophesy that in a few weeks' time one of the finest platoons for fighting in the front lines of the country's battle will come from the Cloth Merchants of Bombay."

Picketing was resumed on Saturday by the Desha Sevikas from morning 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at the following places:—

Charni Road, Girgaum, Chira Bazar, Kabutar Khana Bhuleshwar Mandvi, Vadgadi, Mangaldas Market and Yarn market near Tamba Katta, Pydhonie.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal the following resolutions were passed:

"This meeting congratulates Messrs. Chandrabhal Johri, Patanker, President, and member of this Board and other members on their conviction."

Messrs. Mukund Malaviya and Vithaldas Bhaganwanda were co-opted to the Board in place of Messrs. Johri and Patankar.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Tuesday, the 3rd June will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday. All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier, Thackersey House, and the Town Sub-offices, including the telegraph branches will on that day observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DE LISLE ROAD.

—:o:—

A public meeting under the auspices of B. B. C. C. will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. at Development Chawl No. 10, De Lisle Road in Zavahirlal Baug, under the chairmanship of Mr. V. Panachand to announce the opening of De Lisle Road Taluka Congress Committee and to organise publicity for the new Committee.

Boycott Propaganda In Dadar Strong.

—:o:—

The Committe eappointed by the 'G" Ward District Congress Committee for effecting complete boycott of foreign goods has proceeded with its work. It has arranged Prabhat Pheri (morning round with singing National songs) from 5-30 a.m. to 6-30 a.m. in the morning. From 7-30 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. volunteers of the Ward move in the motor lorries in different parts of the Ward and explain the need and essence of boycott movement to the citizens. Volunteers also carry printed forms of pledge with them and often collect signatures of those persons who undertake not to use foreign goods in future. On Wednesday last a public meeting was held at 9 p.m. in the Nagu Sayaji's Wadi at Dadar and again one more public meeting was held on Thursday last at 9 p.m. near Gopi Talao. These meetings were addressed by Sjt. Narvane, Sj. Kanthi and other speakers who exhorted the audience to effect complete boycott of foreign goods from their homes.

SJT. S. K. PUPALA AND SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Sjt. Shankar K. Pupala was till lately a co-opted member of the Satyagraha Committee. But as he has now become a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee he ceases to be a member of the Satyagraha Committee (according to the Constitution.

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"NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE A MESSAGE TO WORLD"

—:o:—

Public Meeting At Parel.

A well attended public meeting was held at the K. E. M. Hospital maidan under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. on Sunday evening, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi presiding.

Hakim Ikrami of Delhi said that India by her non-violence struggle was giving a message to the whole world that if the world was to be rid of everyday strife going on between nation and nation they must eliminate force and take to non-violent methods for deciding their differences.

Prof. Rabade of the Tilak Mahavidyapith and o the Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp narrated several incidents in connection with the Sholapur Satyagraha.

He appealed to the audience to enroll in large numbers as volunteers to carry on the Sholapur Satyagraha. It involved the honour of the National Flag and it must be vindicated at any cost.

Sardar Pratap Singh and some other speaker also addressed the meeting.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Youth League will be held at Bombay in Sardar Griha on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 6 p.m. Individual invitations have been sent to members, but those who may not receive it should treat this announcement as an invitation and attend the meeting.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1930

AN AFFRONT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

When an English historian writes the history of his country's relations with India he will pronounce Lord Irwin as the most incompetent Viceroy who ever "ruled" over India—a Viceroy who, by his disastrous bunglings, rendered the greatest disservice to his country and who completed the work begun by Lord Curzon. Lord Curzon summed up the dual function of the British commercial classes and the British bureaucracy in India in the notorious words: "Ours (work is) to govern, yours to exploit." Lord Curzon sought to carry out the function with his accustomed efficiency and characteristic thoroughness. The result was an agitation the like of which India had not seen before during the British regime. Lord Irwin is carrying on the Curzonian tradition but without the ability of Curzon and, in an environment completely different from that existing in the time of the latter. India was, in Curzon's time, not even half-awake. Today India is fully awake and determined to be free and is, moreover, engaged in the struggle armed with a matchless weapon which perplexes and puzzles those who know of no weapons except force and which is ultimately bound to prove efficacious. Having once decided to surrender himself to his entourage, both civil and military, and embark on repression, Lord Irwin has proceeded from one blunder to another. He is not satisfied with having clapped the noblest sons and daughters of India into jail, with having issued the Press Ordinance and with having permitted his subordinates to enact scenes at Dharasana and elsewhere which are too harrowing for words and the contemplation of which has compelled dispassionate observers like Mr. A. V. Thakkar to characterise the fight in which the Government forces are engaged against Satyagrahis as "unclean" as well as unequal. The coercing of the people to accept the gift of the Round Table Conference is to be intensified.

The country has been governed so far under a "veiled Martial Law." The Ordinances which Lord Irwin issued on Saturday make the regime one of unadulterated Martial Law without the name. For, only under Martial Law can the elementary and fundamental rights of a people be violated as flagrantly as they are by the latest of Irwin Ordinances. "No taxation without redress of grievances," is, as we pointed out on Saturday, the constitutional right of every citizen governed according to civilised canons. Lord Irwin has sought to filch it away in the hope of stemming "the insurgence of India's national and racial aspirations." His Ordinance will let loose official high-handedness and involve suffering of many persons but it will prove futile. For it seeks to root out a "crime" that does not exist and, even if it exists, its perpetration is not necessary. The object of this Ordinance is thus described in the elegent language of the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India": "The Ordinance for the repression of the no-tax and no-rent campaign is aimed to remedy a situation in which those who refuse to pay taxes get punished, while the rascals who incite them escape. It, accordingly, deals wholly with the latter class and provides that anyone who instigates non-payment or delay in payment of land revenue or of any tax or cess due to the Government or any local authority or of rent of agricultural and shall be guilty of a cognisable and non-bailable offence, punishable with six months' imprisonment or with fine or with both." The correspondent of the "Times of India" evidently gives expressions to feelings entertained in certain official circles in Simla regarding Congress leaders. The people of India, pledged as they are to non-violence in word, thought and action, have borne much at the hands of those who, like the "Times" correspondent, embody the spirit of racial arrogance. The insult of describing men like Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Motilal and other Congress leaders who have at one time or the other advocated non-payment of taxes, as "rascals" by men who are proud of their Hampdens, is too deep to be forgotten though it will be forgiven. But if the officials at Simla regard Congressmen in the same light as does the "Times" correspondent a rude awakening awaits them. It is not necessary, as we have said, for these "rascals" to instigate the peasants to withhold payment of taxes. If the Government of Bombay have been acquainted with the truth about the no-tax campaign by the local officials and if they have told that truth to the Government of Lord Irwin, it would be clear to the latter that the campaign has had a spontaneous origin and has its roots in the deep sense of wrong which the peasants feel, the Government have done to them as well as the country by imprisoning their beloved leader, Mahatma Gandhi, and their Sardar, Vallabhbhai Patel. The movement had begun long before the Working Committee met. So Lord Irwin has overshot the mark. His Ordinance will certainly help officialdom to clap Congressmen into jail but will equally certainly defeat its purpose.

The second Ordinance, which seeks to penalise social boycott of Government officials and picketing of liquor shops and foreign goods shops is so sweeping in its interference with the rights of the citizens as to be unparalleled in the history of coercion all over the world. Its effect is to make every patriotic Indian a criminal and it is difficult to envisage the reign of terror that unscrupulous officialdom may usher in in any part of the country by the application of the amazing provision of this most amazing piece of coercive and lawless law ever enacted. Picketing is the inalienable and legitimate right of every civilised human being so long as it is not accompanied by violence. This Ordinance makes peaceful picketing a crime—an achievement never attempted in any country in the world. With a stroke of his pen, Lord Irwin has made the great work of social reform being done by Mrs. Gandhi and her fellow-workers and the splendid economic reform of the Desh Sevikas of Bombay a crime to be visited with imprisonment for six months! And Lord Irwin adds insult to injury by unctuously saying that his Government "are anxious to see the promotion of indigenous Indian industries," that "it is perfectly legitimate for any person in the advocacy of this object to urge the use of Indian goods to the utmost extent of which Indian industry is capable," and that "I (Lord Irwin) have nothing but respect for those who preach the cause of temperance." There is only one reply possible to this calculated affront to the Nation, the like of which no nation has ever received from another. It is for every Indian to consider it a national crime to buy foreign cloth or British goods or to touch liquor. We know that there are many of our countrymen who will not feel themselves equal to this resolve. But other nations have made greater sacrifices for vindicating national honour. The Viceroy's fiat is not merely an attack against the Congress; it is a challenge to our self-respect. Shall we be weighed and found wanting?

SOLITARY OR "STATE" PRISONER?

—:o:—

We publish elsewhere a second letter from Mr. Mathooradas Tricamji on the subject of the treatment that Mahatma Gandhi is receiving in jail. Although a State prisoner, his is for all practical purposes in solitary confinement. Within the very walls of jails in the Presidency are two sons of Gandhiji The jails are also otherwise full of his followers. They are not ordinary felons but political prisoners and yet even some of them are not to go near him. He is denied human association and completely isolated from his fellows although in 1921-22 when he was an ordinary prisoner, he was allowed companions. As Mr. Tricamji says: "He is given a court-yard and that is to be his world. None but the officers of the jail shall enter that court-yard and Gandhiji shall not leave that court-yard." Even an ordinary felon is not awarded solitary confinement except under certain conditions. Why has this treatment been reserved for Gandhiji?

He is a State prisoner. He is given separate quarters. He was examined by no less than three I.M.S. officers and a communique was issued by the Government regarding his health. In short, much was made of the claim that he was well-treated in jail. But even his sons, who are in jail, cannot share the extensive quarters allotted to him, much less can some of his other former associates meet him. We cannot believe that the Government, however bankrupt in imagination and a very much needed sense of proportion, do not realise what repercussion this treatment of Mahatma Gandhi will have on his countrymen. But will the Governor of Bombay say if this is the treatment worthy of the noblest son of India and the most honourable opponent that the British Government has ever had to deal with in history?

SIR ATUL ASPIRES.

—:o:—

Sir Atul Chatterji, at a recent luncheon in London, described "India's interests" in the tribute to the India House staff which maintained "cordial relations" with the India Office. He concluded with the hope that "India House would become the centre of Indian life in London." Sir Atul aspires much in the matter of "India's interest." His achievements are, however, appreciably distant from his aspirations and hopes. Do the "cordial relations" with the India Office and the "loyalty and devotion" of the India House staff colour his promotion of "India's interests?" May we remind him that India House was planned, designed and built by an architect known to be out of sympathy with public opinion in India? Does he remember that while he was collecting extravagant furnishing and building material for the India House, architects in India had found out the inequitable and extraordinary manner by which he closed the door for them in London? Will he remember that he was, mainly, responsible for the equally unfair procedure adopted for the selection of the first batch of artists from India for the decoration of India House? Is it true that only a few weeks ago he invited authors in India to send "presentation copies" for the proposed library of the India House? He would be, of course, "very glad to receive presentation copies." Probably, Indian authors, like Indian artists and architects, are presumed to be multi-millionaires. That is why they have been 'more especially' picked out to render service to "India's interests" gratis. As the manner and method of his tribute to the loyalty and devotion to India's interests on the part of India House staff and their cordial relations with the India Office" differ inaterially from those he chooses and adopt for the recognition of the legitimate claims of Indian authors, artists, architects and art-craftsmen, the High Commissioner in London should create an atmosphere more tangibly Indian before he aspires to hope that "India House would become the centre of Indian life in London." The "many guests" who "inspected the India House" were, in all likelihood, kept unaware of the fact that the India House in London was a symbol of opportunities snatched from many of the thousands of unemployed, starving, artists, authors, architects, and art-craftsmen. "India's interests" cannot be India's, cannot be Indian, if they are to be dyed by the "loyalty and devotion" and "cordial relations" of parties that have remained definitely and deliberately irresponsible to and continuously defiant of opinion and demands in India. Is Sir Atul too busy paying tribute to the "cordial relations" in London to care to understand and recognise what India actually wants and demands? Or, is he indifferent? He has already travelled far enough from the safe distance from opinion and demands in India, Soon India House will be opened, formally and officially. Will Sir Atul seize the opportunity and tell us exactly how he proposes to deal with "India's interests" in art? Or, will he miss this opportunity also?

HOW LONG?

—:o:—

The speeches, as reported in a special cable to the "Times" to have been made at the Bombay Dinner recently held in London, prove that nobody in England is willing to see the situation in India in the right perspective. It is grave but the gravity, according to Sir Malcolm Hogg, a former President of the Bombay Chamber, merely lies in the "trying times' that the Europeans and the Police are having. He feels deeply for the Europeans and calls upon them to maintain patience, courage, devotion to duty and what not, but refuses to acknowledge the present struggle as being due to India's patient but courageous "devotion to duty". He is too much of a British Imperialist to see in the present situation anything but suspended chaos and, therefore, he paid a warm tribute to the work of the Police, British and Indian without saying a word about Police excesses against which every Indian is protesting. Nor was Earl Russel, who, though the Under-Secretary of State, knows nothing about happenings in India except "murderous assaults and destructive riots", any better. They are all alike. But the question is how long do they propose to go on misrepresenting India? Earl Russel has talked of "false pride". If only he and his countrymen could shed it. For, it is in "false pride" that their distaste for an honourable settlement lies.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MODERATES OF INDIA.

WILL THEY BE PATRIOTIC ENOUGH TO BOYCOTT ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE?

(By CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, Editor, "Nava Gujarat", Baroda.)

Dear Brethren,

You are the favourites of the British Government owing to your cautious and constitutional conduct in the public life of the country, and they are anxious to rally you to their side in their fight against the movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. You are perfectly at liberty to differ from him and the Congress on this question, without being none-the-less patriots. But the country expects you to do your duty in your own constitutional way in the cause of humanity. Certainly, you have hearts, and the alleged conduct of the police at Peshawar, Dharasana, Sholapur, Dholera, Kharaghoda, Viramgaum, Madras, Bombay and many other places in using the lathi or resorting to firing must have shocked you as human beings.

PESHAWAR TRAGEDY.

As you are the favourites of Government, they are bound to show you the courtesy of allowing you to go into the prohibited area of N. W. F. Province and Peshawar and give you facilities if you appoint your own non-official Committee of Inquiry into the happenings at Peshawar. The country expects you to appoint your own committees in all these cases of alleged police excesses. If the Government refuses to hear you in such matters it will prove how hollow are the professions of regard towards moderate opinion. I, therefore, request you to appoint your own non-official Committees of Inquiry, whenever police or military excesses are alleged, since, I presume, you do not approve of them as they are not warranted by the law. "Laws are made for the people, not the people for the laws" is a saying which we should never forget. "Law and order" does not mean the introduction of Lathiraj or Martial Law, whether veiled or open, but the arrest and imprisonment of all those who infringe the law. It does not allow persons after arrest being beaten, nor does it allow a cavalry charge upon innocent women, bringing water for the volunteers at Viramgaum. It does not mean the clubbing of non-violent volunteers nor breaking their heads under the orders of police officers.

DHARASANA EXCESSES.

The excesses at Dharasana should be an eye-opener to, and is it too much to expect that the Moderates of India will refuse to sit in Conference with a Government who are responsible for the imprisonment of the greatest man in the world? While approving of Mahatma Gandhi's terms of peace as revealed to Mr. Slocombe, the special representative of "The Daily Herald", you have admitted that Mahatma Gandhi is the incarnate soul of India, and that masses have faith in him. Will you, therefore, refuse to sit in Conference without Mahatma Gandhi and show that you are sincere in your professions?

It is very well to say that the abolition of the Salt Tax, Prohibition and stoppage of the import of foreign cloth is in the competence of the Indian Legislature, but everybody knows the true value of it as at present constituted and its impotency owing to the certifying powers of the Governor-General. If the Government is sincere it can bring Bills for abolition of Salt Tax, prohibition of liquor, toddy and intoxicants, and prohibitory Customs duties on all foreign cloth in the Simla session of the Assembly and reduce its expenditure in view of decreased income and satisfy the country that they mean business. It is no use considering Mahatmaji's terms as impossible, or taking shelter behind legal quibbles.

WILL YOU MERELY LOOK ON?

Many members of the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils, though not belonging to the Congress school, have resigned their seats as a protest against the merciless repression of Government, and many of the Liberals belonging to non-Bombay groups have resigned. I believe the Liberals of our Presidency are not less patriotic; so may I expect you to resign in a body from the Assembly, Council of State and the local Legislative Council and show that you are in no way behind-hand in patriotism to your brothers in the U. P. and other provinces?

It is for you to use your influence with the Government and make them adopt civilised methods of maintaining law and order, and if they do not hear you, you ought to make common cause with your countrymen and join the fight for freedom initiated by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. Can you impotently look on, while the lathi, the rifle, and the Ordinance are replacing civil Government in India?

CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR,
Editor, "Nava Gujarat", Baroda.

WHERE PORTUGUESE INDIA COMES IN.

A PLEA FOR NON-INTERVENTION.

(BY 'OBSERVER.')

The recent arrest of Prof. Priyolkar (popularly knows as Dharmanand Kosambi) and his prompt release by the Goan Government furnish a remarkable instance of the incompatibility of the Portuguese authorities' attitude towards the Civil Disobedience movement with the position of the Portuguese Indian laws, unless, indeed, as not infrequently happens in Goa, the act of arrest was the outcome of some underling's overzeal.

ANALYSIS OF MOTIVES.

The latest news from Shiroda inclined one to believe that the Portuguese Government was directly interfering with the movements of those who had not committed the slightest breach of the Customs or other, Portuguese Indian laws. It is conceivable that there may be influences operating and the existence of the British Consulate in Goa may explain a good deal for which no apparent explanation is forthcoming. At the same time, General Lopes' Government should be aware of the fact that the interests of a section of Goan population are sacrificed in the pursuit of their illegal and uncalled-for measures, adopted clearly to facilitate work of the British Indian authorities. The Portuguese Indian Government is expected to preserve an attitude of non-intervention in a matter which concerns the quarrel that is going on only between the British Indian authorities and the people. General Lopes, who represents a free, European Republic which can boast love of freedom and a brilliant record of struggles carried on in the achievement of political freedom, is expected to see that the honour of his nationality remains unsullied.

DICTATORSHIP V. ANARCHY.

The present dictatorship in Portugal, it may be argued, does not conform to the principle of democratic rule and is not expected to practise scrupulousness or solicitude for the fundamental laws of the Republic. There is some force in the argument; but it renders itself invalid in its application to the issue under consideration. Are we to suppose that the dictatorship has no respect for its own laws? Is the world outside of the Indian scene, which is keenly watching the progress of India's struggle for political freedom, to understand that there is only anarchy in Portugal and the Portuguese colonies or that General Carmona's Government has entered into a pact under whose terms the Colonial machinery of administration seems to have been placed at the disposal to the British Indian Government?

PORTUGUESE TRADITIONS.

The truth of the matter is that the authorities in Goa had to accept the existence of justice as a State institution which probably explains Prof. Priyolkar's release. Even when the dictatorship formulates sometimes its policy in defiance of the Republican law in regard to the internal administration, the law courts have to be reckoned with. A few High Court judges whose names are respecteed in Goa for holding the scales even and can well rise above the influence of the executive. This tradition is maintained, too, by the Supreme Court at Lisbon which functions despite the new regime of military dictatorship. A successful appeal for intervention of justice could be made even to-day against the illegality of certain of the actions of the military dictatorship as was seen recently in a case in which certain Pangim journalists sought the high court's protection not without partial success.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Pioneer" To Benn's Rescue.

In a verbose and egregious defence of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the "Pioneer" of Allahabad admired him for saying "without mincing words that he was not disposed to surrender to the votaries of murder and arson". This cowardly libel on the followers of Mahatma Gandhi must be dismissed with the contempt that it deserves, although we would like to know what Lord Irwin has to say to this sort of provocative allegations that Anglo-India is in the habit of indulging with evident impunity. The main attack however, is directed against the Liberals, specially the "Leader" and Shriyut Pheroze Sethna, though the charges against them are milder. They are not "votaries of murder and arson". Then merely "apotheosise obstreperousness". They also "lack political acumen."

Preposterous.

For, so far from regarding Mr. Wedgwood Benn's speech as "replete with assurances to India that Britain's promise will not be violated" and thanking him further for "impressing" the Conservatives with its urgency, as "Mr. Baldwin's subsequent speech shows", the Liberals actually assert that, "his speech is anything but a message of peace". The "Pioneer" does not say what Britain's promise" to India is, when it will be honoured and how. "Mr. Baldwin's subsequent speech," the debate in the Lords and Lord Salisbury's outspoken utterance, might have helped the "Pioneer" but it was evidently too busy solemly deploring the defection of the Liberals to learn wisdom. Congressmen are "votaries of murder and arson", Liberals "apotheosise obstreperousness"; but what about the "Pioneer's" senseless deification of provocative preposterousness?

Another Aga Khan Prize.

The Aga Khan has offered another prize of £500 to be given to the first Indian to fly from any point in India to Cape Town within four weeks from the day of starting. This offer of His Highness will, we have no doubt, be as much appreciated, as his first prize for a London to India solo flight won so recently by Mr. Engineer. The encouragement that the prize will give to civil aviation among Indians is all the more appreciable in view of the sad fact that a step-motherly Government persists in neglecting what should be the obvious duty of the State in the matter of developing what is called the "air sense" of the people. We hope the flight will be successfully attempted as soon as the Aero Club of India has drafted the rules. We further hope similar offers for other routes will be forthcoming from our other millionaires and Princes.

A Useful Society.

The triennial report for 1928 and 1929 of the Young Muslims Debating Society of Bombay is a satisfactory record of progress in the direction of training young Mussalmans in public speaking started on October 18, 1927 the Society held 83 debates in English and Urdu upto December 1929. The subjects dealt with cover a very wide range not excluding the very vexed problem of life being worth living at all; which by the way, they solved with success, although a little drastically. Public speaking, however, does not exhaust their aims and objects and we would like to draw the attention of the members to their duty of fostering "a spirit of co-operation among them and the members of different communities". This is as urgent a duty as the art of public speaking.

The Limit.

Customer (looking over second-hand car): Well, you've told me about fifty things she'll do. What won't she do?
Salesman: Sixty.

"Martial Law, Virtual Negation Of Law."

A PLEA FOR ITS WITHDRAWAL IN SHOLAPUR.

Maharashtra Chamber Urges Appointment Of Enquiry Committee.

The following is the text of the letter which the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, in connection with the Martial Law regime in Sholapur:—

"I have the honour to address you as under.

This Chamber had sent a telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Mahableshwar on the 16th inst., in connection with the above, asking for the termination of Martial Law regime and restoration of Civil authority at Sholapur. So far this office has not heard anything in reply. I am to point out that it is over two week since Martial Law was declared in Sholapur, and no one knows when Civil authority is going to be restored there. There is a geneal impression prevalent that Martial Law was declared without there being sufficient justification for the step and that it is being unnecessarily prolonged. There are however conflicting versions current about the happenings at Sholapur during the Martial Law regime. People ae uneasy and trade and commerce are almost at a stand-still there due to the panic. There is a wide-spread belief that a good deal of unnecessary harshness has been shown to the civil population of Sholapur and particularly to the members of the mercantile community. Martial Law is virtually a negation of Law so far as civil population is concerned and it is but proper that it should not be continued a minute longer than absolutely necessary. I am therefore to request for an immediate withdrawal of the Military from the town of Sholapur and restoration of civil authority.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY URGED.

I am to further emphasise the need for an early appointment of a Committee of Inquiry with a non-official gentleman of note deserving of public confidence as Chairman assisted by one legal expert of High Court Judge's standing. The tems of reference of the proposed Committee should be wide enough unlike those of the Peshawar inquiry if it is to serve a really useful purpose for both the public as well as the Government. It need not be pointed out that public mind is greatly exercised on account of the whole Sholapur affair, and various conflicting versions are current among the people. Therefore, in the interest of fairness to all concerned and in the interest of truth, an inquiry on the suggested lines is urgently needed. Last but not the least, it must be pointed out in this connection that witnesses should have complete protection, both civil and military, assured to them if they are to be really hepful to the inquiry. It is hoped Government would come to an early decision in the matter."

FLAG VOLUNTEERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

caned us severely. He began with me, giving me several canes on my back and buttocks.

The sergeant then asked me, "Are you a Brahmin?" I replied "yes." He then sent for a plate of mutton, and asked me to eat it. I replied, "I cannot eat it, as I am a Brahmin."

"ABUSE MAHATMAJI."

The sergeant then opened a green cocoanut, and eating some of the kernel spat at me. He then ordered me to abuse Mahatmaji. On my refusing, he ordered me to say "British Raj ki Jai." Even this I refused. Thereupon, the sergeant belaboured me severely with a lathi and a bamboo, from the effect of which I became unconscious. After this my companions were also beaten. When I came to my senses, we all three were taken to the railway station at 8 o'clock at night, and put into a train which took us to Poona yesterday. From there we came to Bombay at 8-30 p.m. on the night of May 31. Another batch also left Poona Saturday, 31st.

BECAME UNCONSCIOUS.

Coming to Bombay from Poona, I was in my senses till we reached Kalyan after which I became unconscious. I was still unconscious when I was taken to the Congress Hospital."

The above statement signed by Mr. Desai both in English and Marathi is in our possession. Mr. Walchand Hirachand Sheth Laji Naranji and three share brokers were present when he was making the statement. The document is also countersigned by G. G. Bhore who states that the statement was made in his presence and is correct.

Mr. Desai left the Indore State service six months ago. He came down to Bombay on the 25th or 26th of May to join this movement.

Beaten And Sent Back

—:o:—

BOMBAY, June 1.

Three Satyagrahis who went to Sholapur to break the Martial Law regulation regaring carrying of the National Flag have returned to Bombay. The following are their statements.

"SPAT ON ME."

Statement of Mr. Kashinath Viswanath Desai:—I reached Sholapur on the 30th evening. As soon as I got down on the platform, I was surrounded by a number of sergeants and policemen. I went out of the station carrying the National Flag. I was seized outside the station by the police and taken to the Military camp. On their knowing me to be a Brahmin volunteer, a meat plate was ordered and I was asked to partake of it. But I refused for which I was beaten severely till I fell unconcious. I was then brought to my senses and asked to abuse Mahatma Gandhi, which also I refused to do. I was again beaten and a Sergeant spat on me. Then I was carried to the Railway Station and forcibly pushed into a compartment in the up Madras Mail for Poona.

FLOGGED ALL OVER.

Statement of Mr. Kashiram Ellama:—On the 30th evening I reached Sholapur. As I came out of the station, Sergeant No. 3031 caught hold of me and asked me to submit the Flag. On my refusal, three Sergeants rushed at me and lifted me a foot high but the Flag was not lowered. They then beat me with their lathis in my stomach loosened my grip upon the Flag and took it away. I was taken to the camp and beaten with 50 canes on my naked loins. I was asked if I was willing to return. I refused to return and told them I would practise Satyagraha as long as I was physically fit to do. I was asked if I had ever been to jail. I rejoined an honest man's place is outside the jail in ordinary times. An Indian officer then drew near me and advised me to give up such things as brave men like myself would better do something else. But when they saw that cajoling resulted in nothing, I was again given sound beating and then taken to the station and forcibly pushed into a compartment in the up Madras Mail bound for Poona.

BURNT WITH LIGHTED CIGARETTE.

Statement of Mr. Meghaji Pdemsi: I reached Sholapur city on the 30th evening. As soon as I got out of the Railway Station, I was given severe lathi betting and was taken to the Military camp. There also I was severely beaten. I was told that I would be set free if I abuse Mahatmaji. I refused. I was then again beaten and I was also scorched with a burning cigarette. I was then brought to the station and pushed into a compartment in the up Madras Mail bound for Poona.—Free Press.

A SHOLAPUR INCIDENT.

—:o:—

European Sergeant's Property Destroyed.

SHOLAPUR, May 31.

At about 2-30 a.m. yesterday Sergeant Hall returned to his bungalow from night rounds and saw a stranger emerge from the back of the building, go across the compound and disappear over the wall. Sergeant Hall gave chase, but was unable to find any trace of the man. In his absence at about 7 the next morning one or more persons entered his bungalow and set fire to his belongings. Some minutes later smoke was seen emerging from the house and an alarm was raised. Troops in the vicinity gave a hand and the fire was put out before the house was destroyed, although all the contents of the room were destroyed. An enquiry is being held and it is expected that some arrests will shortly be made.

It is freely stated ever since the Sholapur riots, a price of Rs. 10,000 has been placed on the head of Sergeant Hall.

During the Sholapur riots, it is said, Sergeant Hall charged into a large crowd without any ammunition and with the help of Inspector Knappett saved the lives of an Excise Sub-Inspector and his orderly, who were being stoned to death after having been knocked off a motor cycle. Inspector Knappett and Sergeant Hall were severely knocked about, but managed to escape, Sergeant Hall carrying the Excise Sub-Inspector and Inspector Knappett rescuing his orderly.—A. P.

DURBAN ZOROASTRIANS' REJOICE.

—:o:—

Because Bombay Parsis' Participation In National Struggle.

DURBAN, May 30.

Considerable enthusiasm was caused among Zorastrians here by a report of a mass demonstration by Parsees of Bombay in support of Mahatma Gandhi's movement for the freedom of India. The Parsee residents in Natal rejoiced to learn that their co-religionists stood shoulder to shoulder with other communities in the struggle for the liberation of the Motherland.—Free Press.

WOUNDED "SOLDIERS" FROM DHARASANA

—:o:—

25 Satyagrahis In Yamunabai Hospital.

The following is the list of patients from Dharasana admitted in the Yamunabai Nair Hospital at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st June, 1930:—

1. Baburao Ganesh Telli (Ahmednagar).
2. Motichand Bapuchand Metha (Baramati).
3. Narayan Lingappa Mupidi (Poona).
4. Krishna Hari Jagdale (Satara).
5. Ganpati Nana Powar (Satara).
6. Bando Rama Sonar (Jalgaon).
7. Vishwanath Jothi Kumar (Savargaon).
8. Ramchandra Mullchar Jhavkhedwar (Paldhi).
9. P. N. Shukhla (Dhulia).
10. P. V. Kheshkar (Poona).
11. M. S. Deorukh (Poona).
12. Harihar R. Godbole (Lower Parel).
13. Bantu Garu Paredeshi (Cawnpore).
14. N. R. Pradhan (Kurla).
15. Bala Appa Havle (Vile Parle).
16. N. R. Rajupadhaya (Satara).
17. Gajanan Narayan Kolkar (Satara).
18. Shivram Pandurang Apte (Shivde).
19. Dr. L. R. Dandekar (Andheri).
20. S. B. Guste (Versova).
21. S. B. Chitnis (Vile Parle).
22. R. G. Wani (Andheri).
23. G. V. Naik (Kandivli).
24. Ramchandra Shiva (Belgaum).
25. Revappa Bhau (Sholapur).

"WE HAVE DONE OUR DUTY."

BULSAR, CAMP, May 31.

The hospital which is managed by the local Congress Committee and which was hitherto empty has now been full with wounded volunteers for the last two days. Large crowds of people have literally besieged the hospital and anxious enquiries are made by the people about the conditions of the injured. A regular stream of the elite of the town visited the wounded praising their valour and expressing sympathy with them.

A representative of the Free Press of India went round the hospital with the Doctor-in-charge, and he was shown all the cases from cases of minor injuries to those of serious nature. The Volunteers from Ville Parle have, it appears, suffered most. These tall and sturdy soldiers of Maharashtra had sustained serious injuries, and were writhing in a pain But the satisfaction of doing their duty in the coultry's cause was writ large on the faces of every one of them.

Many of them had received abdominal injuries with contused tractures on backs and ribs. "We have done our duty" said one middle-aged volunteer among them, to a Free Press representative. "But are you going to return when you are alright" asked the pressman. "Most assuredly" came the prompt reply. "Have to fight till we die."

A large number of women volunteered their services for nursing and for preparing food for the injured. The Ville Parle batch of injured as also those Ahmedabad are being sent back to their respective head-quarters.

FRESH BATCHES ARRIVED.

A fresh batch of about 50 volunteers from Ahmedabad have arrived as also a batch of equal number from Panchmahals under Mr. Waman Mukadam Ex- M.L.C. This latter batch includes some men from the Bhill Seva Mandali Dhuh Thakore of the Servants of India Society have come here.—Free Press.

FINAL DASH FOR WADALA DEPOT.

(Continued from page 1.)

male volunteers accompanying Mrs. Munshi and placed Mrs. Munshi and Shrimati Hafnam Kunwar, her Sikh companion under arrest. They were marched to the Preventive Office and detained.

POLICE OUTMANOEUVRED.

The raiders advanced cautiously from every direction and the police unable to check their progress withdrew pickets from the level crossing in order to control the situation at Sewree end. Those waiting at the level crossing lost no opportunity and dashed through it but again mounted sowars repulsed them.

Up to 9 a.m. there was no new development but a few minutes later the raiders at the Sewree end rushed in a body towards the salt pans. The Police cordon was broken and many people entered the salt pans. A squad of mounted police was sent to the spot and police suceeded in driving back the crowd, but not until nine persons were injured and several persons had actually picked salt, after wading through knee-deep mud.

THE WOUNDED.

In the police chase one man was trampled by a horse and received severe injuries. Two men were picked up senseless by the Congress Ambulance men and others received slight injuries.

Three of the injured Mahomedans who had picked salt stated that police snatched away salt from their hands and charged them with leather belts. Their names are Abdulkarim Ganji Bookwalla, Mahomed Bashir Mahomed Ibrahim and Dawoodbhai Kikabhai Bhavnagarwalla, all Borahs.

WOMEN RAIDERS.

About the same time another batch of women arived at Wadala. This batch consisted of six Sikh ladies and one Gujerati lady. They persisted in marching on Wadala and were also placed under arrest.

Two Deccani ladies Mrs. Sundrabai Choche and Kamalabai Sohoni leading a batch of seven male volunteers were also arrested and detained in the Preventive Office.

MR. HOTSON ARRIVES.

The crowd of raiders was growing in proportion and every train arriving at Gowari Station brought more people to Wadala. At about 9-30 the Home Member and the Chief Presidency Magistrate arrived on the scene and a little later troops were called out on the scene.

On the arrival of the military, the raiders moved on to the south, towards Koliwada Station, where police were weak in number. This area being outside the jurisdiction of the Bombay Police was not well guarded, but the District Police were immediately called on the scene. It was through this outlet that the raiders succeeded in reaching the salt pans.

RAIDED IN MASS.

The raiders, who outnumbered the police, were kept at bay for a short time but they advanced "en masse" and made it evoked impossible to check their progress.

When the police found that their attempts were futile they made a lathi charge on the raiders, injuring many of them. But hundreds reached the salt pans and returned with bags full of salt. Some of those returning with salt were chased by the police, but none were arrested.

HELP TO THE WOUNDED.

With the guerilla tactics on either side the whole scene had the appearance of a battle field. Besides the Congress Ambulance Corps, the St. John Ambulance, Parsi Corps and the Swastika Ambulance Corps, were in attendance on the scene.

"TIMES" MAN PUSHED.

The grim struggle between the police and the Satyagrahis was not without its comic aspect. A photographer of the "Times of India" got mixed up with Satyagrahis and being mistaken for a raider was asked to clear out of the police cordon. A policemen was actually pushing him back, but through the intervention of another representative of the same paper he was remained to stay in the cordon.

MUSLIM'S RUSE.

Another humorous incident occurred when the police allowed a Muslim Satyagrahi to enter into the salt pans under the belief that he was going to the Durgah of a Pir on the Antop Hill. The latter instead of going to the Durgah picked a bag of salt and quietly returned when the police found out their mistake. They gave him a chase but he succeeded in reaching the Gowari Station.

124 TREATED IN CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

24 Admitted In The Hospital.

By Sunday afternoon, as a result of the Wadala raid 125 persons were treated at the Congress Hospital and 24 were admitted into the Hospital.

About 12-30 the crowds at Kalwada side who had been freely looting salt pans were chased by the police who by this time were disengaged from their strenuous work on the Sewri side.

The raiders were driven back across the railway lines by the sergeants and constables, who charged them with lathis. The mounted sowars were also requisitioned to clear the area.

WOMEN TAKEN TO UNKNOWN PLACE.

Mrs. Munshi and the other ladies who were detained at the excise preventive office were put in a police van and taken to Jacob Circle at 2 p.m. where they were set free.

The raid was over by one o'clock, though stray groups were seen all over the place for some time later.

Parsi Leader Severly Beaten.

—:o:—

B. Hormusjee, the Leader of the Parsee Batch was beaten so severely that he fell senseless and remained like that for an hour till he was discovered by the Congress Red Cross Volunteers. He was given injection and removed to the Hospital.

Dr. M. V. Parulkar who was in charge of Ambulance Work on the Koliwada side has sent in an interesting report of the work done by the Congress Red Cross Volunteers:

"The number of wounded attended to that side was 77, of whom 20 were in a serious condition. Three people had to be given injections."

Two had received injuries on the private parts and Ice had to be applied to give relief and one of them had to be injected.

Boy of 7 received kicks on the ribs. Vithal Balu aged 14 years received lathi blows on the abdomen and fainted.

"SERGEANTS ATTENDED TO.

Two sergeants who admitted that their wounds were voluntarily caused came for dressing and were attended to by the Congress Red Cross Volunteers. The Sergeants also came often to take Ice or Water which was supplied by the Field Ambulance.

CASUALTIES OF SUNDAY'S RAID.

—:o:—

Sunday's raid on Wadala Salt Works culminated in heavy casualities in the ranks of the raiders.

The number of injured treated in the Congress Hospital is 150, while 44 persons were admitted as indoor patients out of whom a men are reported to be in a serious condition.

Out of the 44 persons lying in the Hospital 3 are Parsis, 4 are Muslims and the rest are Hindus.

Parsis: 1. Manchersha Dinshah Guzdar 2. K. B. Hormusji 3. Jehangir Pestonji.

Muslims: 1. Nomanbhai Abbasbhai Abbasbhai 2. Mahomed Bashir 3. Kazi Saffiuddin 4. Haroon Haji Joosab.

Hindus: 1. Yeshwant Ganesh 2. N. S. Virkar 3. Vithal Bhah 4. Chandulal Laxmishankar 5. Bhagubhai Chunilal Kagalwalla 6. Krishna Bhau Gajjar 7. Balkrishna Shivram Bane 8. Keshavlal Goverdhandas 9. Sobhagchand Ladhabhai 10. Mukundlal Surupchand 11. Keshavlal Girdhar 12. Haridas Vasanji 13. Mansukhlal Pandia 14. Mahadev Konda 15. S. B. Sharma, 16. Vithal Venkatroa 17. Jamnadas Mohanlal 18. Krishnalal Uttambhai 19. L. L. Joshi 20. T. Y. Phadke 21. Lalsingh Agar Singh 22. Mahadev Konai 23. Gopaldas Yeshwant Loke 24. Damodar Chintamni 25. Sakharam Ganpat 26. Sadashiv Mahadev Gupte 27. Vishram Gunja 28. Vedant Ramji Hirji 29. Dagdoo Sakroo 30. Pandit Dayaram Tricumji Joshi 31. Yama Shivram Krishna 32. Lohar Kuverji Giga 33. Laxman Madhoo 34. Ganpat Gopal 35. Hari Shankar 36. B. S. Bhichare 37. Munshiji.

SIKH LADIES RESENT SMOKING.

Mr. Gajendranath Sharman, Captain of the Bombay Satyagrahi Corps, who was also arrested along with 9 volunteers, was released in the same manner.

Sjt. Sharman alleged that a responsible police officer struck him on the cheek while being arrested.

Sikh ladies who were detained in the Preventive Office, Wadala, are reported to have taken strong exception to police sergeants smoking in their presence as offending their religious susceptibilities. The latter, however, asked the women to go home to which they retorted "No, you must put us in prisons."

GANDHIJI IN JAIL.

Solitary Or State Prisoner?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Among the several forms of punishment provided under the Indian Penal Code one is solitary confinement. The Bombay Jail Manual defines it as "such confinement as entirely secludes the prisoner both from sight of and communication with other prisoners." Another rule of the same manual requires that "no prisoner shall be placed in solitary confinement until he has been examined by the Medical Officer and certified to be fit to undergo the punishment." The Penal Code provides that the confinement shall not be at a stretch but only at intervals of 14 or 7 days and only for a similar period at a time, according as the general punishment is for a short or long period Solitary confinement can only be a part of a sentence of imprisonment and cannot be continuous and for the whole period of imprisonment.

If the above facts correctly represent what solitary confinement means there can be no possible doubt as to the nature of the imprisonment Gandhiji is made to suffer. That he is completely isolated from others is a fact as clear as day-light. He is given a court-yard and that is to be his world. None but the officers of the jail shall enter that court-yard and Gandhiji shall not leave the court-yard: such is the dispensation! Only, he is brought out to the Superintendent's Office for interviews which are evidently granted grudgingly and even then they are made impossible by the vagueness of instructions to the Superintendent of the Prison.

On the admission of Gandhiji into the Yeravda Prison, a board of three medical men of I.M.S. examined him and reported that he was keeping good health. The question forces itself upon one's mind whether this examination was meant to assure the public that Gandhiji's health was good, or was it to beguile the public and to satisfy the guilty conscience of the authorities who wanted to keep him virtually in solitary confinement without mentioning it? The Press communique announcing his arrest states only this that he shall suffer imprisonment at Yeravda, but nothing therein is said about solitary confinement; and yet he is so confined. Even an incorrigible criminal cannot be isolated for an indefinite period, but the authorities are exactly doing so in the case of Gandhiji. His isolation is continuous, without any warrant and such that cannot stand the test of any decent human and moral law. If the Government by arbitrarily inflicting solitary confinement for an indefinite period hope to break his spirit and mental vigour they are living in a fool's paradise—for it is invulnerable. They in aiming at him in this way are only manifesting their own littleness before the world.—Yours, etc.,

MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE.
June 1.

TO CONGRATULATE WADALA "RAIDERS"

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting

(From The B. P. C. C.)

A procession will start at 5 p.m. from the Congress House to-day and go through the Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi and Dhobi Talao and terminate at the Esplanade Maidan where a meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Joshi to congratulate the volunteers who "raided" Wadala Salt Depot.

"LATHI RAJ" ON NORTHERN SIDE

—:o:—

The greatest number of casualties took place towards the Koliwada side to the North. This portion which was covered with sandy bed and intersected with marshy ditches was inadequately guarded by police whose attention was mainly concentrated on the other side. This area which extended over a mile was more easily accessible by the absence of a proper police cordon, and the opportunity was eagerly seized by about five thousand people who passed through it to the salt heaps and carried away large quantities of salt. A large number of women also took place in the raid which was not by an organised or solid crowd as on the other side, but by small groups spread all over. The police sergeants used their lathis freely on all who came within their reach. Two European sergeants appeared to be particularly prominent. In this part a very large number were injured by the police assaults. 17 of these were treated by Dr. M. V. Parulkar who was in charge of the Congress Ambulance batch in this area. About 20 of these are serious cases. The doctor sent many of the patients to the Congress Hospital in his private motor car. Some other persons also lent their cars for the same purpose.

Later about 12-30 the people on the Koliwada side were chased away by the police. The mounted police sowars were also requisitioned to clear the area of the raiders.

Several batches of the Congress Ambulance rendered aid to the injured in the different areas of operations. A good number of ladies including Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar were members of the Ambulance and worked as nurses. Some divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade were also present to help the injured.

On the whole, Sunday's final demonstration was marked by exemplary non-violence on the part of the people.

MUSLIMS FOR CONGRESS.

—:o:—

TO-MORROW'S PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Congress Party, a procession of the Mussalmans of Bombay will start at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd June, to demonstrate Muslim sympathy with the Congress.

The procession will start from Dongry Maidan and will pass through Bhendi Bazar junction, J. J. Hospital, Two Tanks, Round Temple, Null Bazar, Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Bhuleshwar, Bumbakhana, Javeri Bazar, Juma Masjid, Chhatri Bazar, Cutlery Bazar, Crawford Market, Hornby Road and Esplanade Maidan where a meeting will be held in which Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, Secretary of the Jamiyatul Ullema-i-Hind, will deliver a lecture on the present situation.

Special seating arrangements have been made for ladies. Loud speakers have been installed.

WADALA "RAIDERS" ARRESTED IN SUBURBS.

—:o:—

49 Convicted By Bandra Magistrate

Attacks were made on salt pans from Bandra, Kurla, Chembur and Chuna Bhatti sides. Forty-nine volunteers, arrested at Bandra, were tried before Mr. Kudav and convicted under Section 47 of the Salt Act and Section 143, I. P. C. They were all sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. All were taken to Thana Jail.

Nineteen volunteers, arrested at Chembur, were taken to Ghatkopar lock-up.

Fourteen were arrested at Chuna Bhatti and taken to Kurla lock-up.

LANCE CORPORAL SHOT

—:o:—

BANGALORE, May 31.

A fatal shooting affray is reported from the military area, in which Private Britton shot dead Lance Corporal Davies, Royal Tank Corps, with a revolver in the small hours of this morning. Police investigation is proceeding.

The Cantonment Police is taking elaborate precautionary measures in connection with the forthcoming Moharrum.—A. P.

MADRAS CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 31.

A Vedaranyam message says that the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Mannargudi, tried 132 volunteers of Tamil Nadu Satyagraha camp arrested yesterday on charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, and sentenced camp leader, Ramachandran, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, in default further three months, and 95 volunteers and the camp doctor to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

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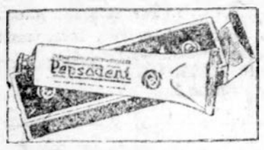

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

Bombay, May 30.
(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

In spite of dull business conditions, the money market maintained a steady tone, due to the fact that funds are still being withdrawn for investment in Treasuries. Maturities this week were fairly large at Rs. 156 lacs, but they still fell short of renewals by Rs. 51 lacs. Trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 65.33 lacs. Call loans were placed at about 4-1/2 to 5 per cent., but the demand was less insistent than in recent weeks. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4-1/2 p.c., two months 4-1/4 p.c.; three months 4 p.c. and six months 3 1/2 p.c.,

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 23rd May shows a decrease of Rs. 115.25 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 14,28,91,000 as compared with Rs. 16.24 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.20, a decrease of 1.10 per cent. under last week. Loans and cash credits are up by Rs. 26.74 lacs and Rs. 20.61 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by 40.66 lacs. Government as well as Other deposits have declined, the former by Rs. 56.61 lacs to Rs. 16.61 crores and the latter by Rs. 55.48 lacs to Rs. 68.25 crores The bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT—EDGED MARKET.

There was a slightly better demand for investment in gift-edged stocks and the market ruled rather steady. Short covering in 3-1/2 per cent. Paper due to approach of settlement caused the price to go up to Rs. 65-2. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan remained steady at Rs. 100-11, while business in 1939-44 loan was done at Rs. 96-7. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 were unchanged at Rs. 97-10 and 99-15 respectively. 6 per cent. bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 were unchanged at Rs. 100-5 Rs. 101-5 and Rs. 102-5 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 104-14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan has receded to Rs. 76-5, while 1934-37 kept steady at Rs. 89-4. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan is unmoved at last quotation and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95-2.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 27th May. Total amounts offered were Rs. 22,75,000 and Rs. 1,15,00,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-6 aggregating Rs. 22,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above aggregating Rs. 1,06,25,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine and three months bills were Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs. 5-9-5 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine and three months bills sold from 21st to 26th May were Rs. 2,75,000 and Rs. 76,25,000 respectively. Intermediate nine and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 28th to Saturday the 31st May at Rs. 96-7-0 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. respectively.

Tenders for nine and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday the 2nd June 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 6th June 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY RETURN.

The paper Currency Return of the 22nd instant shows a decrease of Rs. 267.07 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 170.64 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 32.61 lacs to Rs. 107.05 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is slightly down by Rs. 1.06 lacs to Rs. 3.37 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. Securities in India have fallen by Rs. 307.62 lacs to Rs. 27.50 crores representing the recent currency contraction, while securities in England are unchanged at Rs. 44.42 lacs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 83.62 as against 82.11 a week ago.

ANAEMIC TRADE CONDITION.
(Combined Statement.)

Exchange: Owing to anaemic trade conditions the tone of sterling exchange was very quiet, so much so that Government received no tenders this week. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 5-25/32d. and there were good buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. It may be noted that the selling rate of ready T.T. this time last year stood at about 1s. 5-7/8d. but Government effected no remittance at that rate, their buying rate then being 1s. 6d. The following are the forward quotations:—Upto 10th June 1s. 5 25/32d. 11th June/October 1s. 5-3/4d. and Novr./Feby. 1s. 5 25/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved to doll. 4.86/16 but closed at doll. 4.85-31/32. French francs were steady at 123.93. The Belga maintained the level of 34.82, while the Italian lira depreciated slightly to 92.80.

REMITTANCES TO TREASURY.

A press communique of the 27th May states that the total remittances to the Home Treasury to the week ending 24th May amounted to £25,000 and the total remittances since 1st April to date £4,720,000.

Another press communique of the 28th May states that there were no tenders for sterling received on 28th May and that £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 4th June 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD MARKET.

There were no special features in the gold market, with the undertone fairly steady. Fresh arrivals to the extent of about 3 lacs tolas caused the rate of ready to drop to Rs. 21-9-6. The daily offtake of about 12,000 tolas was met from the supplies already on hand, leaving the stocks at the close almost equal to the receipts during the week. In London the quotation for gold after touching 84s. 11d. closed at 84s. 11-1/4d. Sovereign rates declined to Rs. 13-10 for ready and Rs. 13-9-6 for 9th June delivery, due to heavy arrivals. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-11-9 and Rs. 21-9-6 for ready, Rs. 21-11-6 and Rs. 21-9-6 for 12th June settlement and Rs. 21-12-0 and Rs. 21-10-3 for 11th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £90,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £451,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 89,73,096 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

COLLAPSE IN SIVER.

The silver market developed extreme weakness and there was an almost unprecedented collapse in rates. This merely reflected conditions in Shanghai where the market was panic-striken and no rate seemed low enough. There was a fall in the Shanghai London cross rate of 2d. under last week's low record rate of 1s. 9-3/4d. to 1s. 7-3/4d. and even at this new level the market does not seem overstrong. London also registered the lowest record rate of 17-7/16d. for ready and 17-1/4d. for forward. In the local market the price of ready fell over Rs. 2 touching a new low point at Rs. 40-6-0 per 100 tolas excluding Rs. 9-6, the amount of duty. The daily offtake has improved to 270 bars excluding 1000 bars rallied to special quarters and stocks on hand approximate some 2,300 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 52-10 and Rs. 49-14 for ready, Rs. 52-4 and Rs. 49-10 for 16th June settlement and Rs. 52-4 and Rs. 49-8 for 16th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £65,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £376,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 3376 bars and Rs. 124,804 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £145,000.

SHARES.

Movements in the Stock Exchange were somewhat irregular with a generally quiet tone. The price fluctuations were narrow and business was confined mainly to carry-overs due to the settlement. The cotton mill section presented no changes of importance and following were the price variations in some of the leaders. Bombay Dyeing 813/12—818/12—821/4—812/8; Century Rs. 315—320 313/12; Central India Rs. 482/8—486/4—480; Crescent Rs. 110—111/4—110; Fazulbhoy Rs. 507/8—511/4—517/3—507/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 123-12; Indore Malwa Rs. 373-12—375; New Great Rs. 221/4—228/8—225—218/12; Pearls Rs. 280/—285—280; Simplex Rs. 102/8—106/4—105 and Swadeshi Rs. 386/4—381/4.

In the miscellaneous section similar conditions obtained. Tata Iron Ordys. after improving to Rs. 51 declined to Rs. 49/6 at the close, and Deferreds. after rising to Rs. 295 closed at Rs. 288/12. Tata Hydro receded to Rs. 1180, while Andhra Valleys and Tata Powers kept steady at Rs. 670 and Rs. 557/8 respectively. Alcocks shares lost from Rs. 251/4 to Rs. 237/8 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 685 to Rs. 670. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 131/4 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 200. In Cement shares Bundis are quoted at Rs. 16/19-x.d. and Indian Cements at Rs. 248/12 ex. Kalni Ordys. maintained the level of Rs. 183/12 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 700. In railway shares Ahd. Prantij improved to Rs. 312-8 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 671/4. Other shares show no change.

Imperial Bank shares remained unaltered at Rs. 1320 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 325. Bank of India shares after falling to Rs. 88/8 closed at Rs. 90. Central Bank shares remained steady at Rs. 15/6.

CALCUTTA.

The price of Hessians was maintained at Rs. 11/2, while jute shares in Calcutta market were quieter.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 30.

Our market has remained very quiet during the whole week and prices of almost all kinds of yarns have remained unchanged and fluctuations in the market have been very narrow. As a matter of fact the market was closed for a large number of days during the week and turnover was consequently very small. Deliveries have been considerably interfered on account of Hartals and dealers have been holding large stocks are found rather nervous and are inclined to make sales of their stocks even at lower rates. Raw cotton prices are a bit easy and reports from districts are not so encouraging as during the past several weeks. Recent disturbances in Rangoon have considerably reduced inquiries and orders from that important market whereas Madras reports better inquiries to some extend. Ahmedabad mills are reported to have raised their trices further to some extend and so also the mills in the Punjab and several other places have raised prices of their yarns in anticipation of improvement in demand as a result of the present Swadeshi movement. It is understood however that owing to serious political disturbances dealers have been very cautious in making further purchases in the present unsettled conditions of trade and therefore although many mills have raised their prices they have not been able to make large sales at the higher levels. On the whole the undertone is fairly steady and it is believed that if the conditions of trade become more settled demand for Indian yarns will be improving in course of time.

ENGLISH YARNS:—Sales are very limited and scarcity has been found in certain classes of yarns which are not imported on account of the Swadeshi movement. In some cases in stocks dealers experience heavy losses. Forward business is almost at a standstill The yarn dealers have resolved not to buy any foreign yarns from now onwards until the Yarn Merchants' Association permits them to do so in future and naturally this will seriously effect any further business in foreign yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS:—Sales are limited and irregular and so also the prices. Demand has been naturally smaller than before on account of the Boycott movement.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:—There has been practically no demand for these yarns during the last few days and sales are very scattered and for small lots only. Reports from consuming districts are not encouraging.

INDIAN YARNS:—During the last week demand for Indian yarns as well as for cloth is rather slack and although prices have been nominally unchanged there is more inclination on the part of the dealers to clear stocks as early as possible and at the best market rates. We do not hear of any improved fresh sales by our mills. The future course of the market depends upon the prices of the raw material and also upon the further political developments in the next few days.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 31.

3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 65-1
4 p.c, Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 90-8.
4 p.c. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 89-4.
4 p.c. Loan 1960-70 Rs. 76-2
4 1/2 p.c. Bonds 1934 Rs. 95-2.
4 1/2 p.c. Loan 1955-60 Rs. 86-10.
5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.
5 p.c. Loan 1935 Rs. 97-10.
5 p.c. Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-7.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 99-15.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 100-12.
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 100-5.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 101-5.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 102-5.
6 1/2 p.c. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 104-14.
4 p.c. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 74-8.
4 p.c. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 73-8.
4 p.c. Municipal 1974 Rs. 73-8.
5 p.c. Bombay Municipal 1959 Rs. 90-8.
6 p.c. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 103-12.

FORWARD RATES.

3rd June settlement 3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 65-0-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 100-12-0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 30.

Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal £18.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £15-12.
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £11-7-3.
Tin English Ingots £142.
Antimony, Foreign Refined value £24.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

MR. HAROLIKAR SENTENCED.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
POONA, May 31.

First Mr. G. N. Kanitkar was arrested. After some time the Poona authorities arrested Mr. Shinde and took him away to Khandesh for trial. On Thursday in the hour of noon, without any fuss, they arrested Mr. Harolikar, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee, and carried him to Aundh, about five miles from the city, for trial by a Magistrate who sentenced him to 10 months' simple imprisonment for the offence under the Salt Act.

His place has now been taken by Mr. Rabade who was at Parle for many days. A small procession passed through the Budhwar Peth in honour of Mr. Harolikar and also a congratulatory meeting was held before the Shanwar Wada. Mr. Harolikar was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment with Mr. S. D. Deo, as the printer of an article in the "Swarajya" edited by Mr. Deo. He was only recently released from jail. And now again he has gone back to Yeroda! He was an enthusiastic worker and particularly at present he was arranging the Sholapur National Flag Satyagraha.

NATIONAL FLAG VOLUNTEERS.

So far three batches of Satyagrahis had gone to Sholapur. The first batch was sentenced to one year's imprisonment after a trial in a court. But the Martial Law authorities after that adopted a strange method of dealing with the volunteers. As soon as the second batch got down at Sholapur, they were taken to a neighbouring place and beaten. They were sent back forcibly to Poona. Much the same happened to the third batch. The three volunteers of this batch also were severely handled by the police and soldiers and taken to a place about 10 miles foom Sholapur and let off without food or money. These volunteers have returned to the Poona Camp. They are themselves not at all afraid of going again for Satyagraha. To the soldiers at Sholapur too they told that they were ready to die for their country's freedom. From Bombay and Satara also volunteers for this Satyagraha have arrived here and daily batches of three are going to Sholapur.

MR. BENN'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Secretary of State for India in the Commons has given satisfaction to none. The Moderate organ the "Dnyan Prakash" has criticised it severely and remarked that action is wanted from the Government and no words. The paper has been strongly pleading for the adoption of a conciliatory policy towards India; for the declaration of amnesty, for the release of Mahatma Gandhi. "Kesari" also has characterised Mr. Benn's speech as disappointing even to those who had cherished some hopes. It calls upon the people to make the agitation still more punching by the vigorous pursuit of Swadeshi and boycott.

The preparations for the appointment of the Sholapur Inquiry Committee are said to be nearly complete. So far Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. A. N. Surve are said to have expressed their willingness to accept membership of the Committee is offered. The Extensive Committee of the M. P. C. C. meets on the 8th of June to finally fix the pesonnel. The co-operation of all parties is being solicited for this purpose.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar was interviewed in Thana Jail by his friends and relations. He is doing well. His weight has increased by three pounds. He is given cane-work. Mr. R. N. Mandlik, too, is doing well in the same jail.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also has been reported who brought down to the Yeravda Jail. She and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya are lodged together. Mrs. Naidu has written a letter to her daughter at Secunderabad about her health and jail-arrangements.

His Exalted Highness has donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Women's University and has further promised to pay Rs. 50|- p.m. to the institution.

Mr. R. B. Tilak has given two shields for Foot-ball Tournaments to the Deccan Gymkhana in memory of his late brotner S. B. Tilak, the second son of Lokamanya Tilak.

Messrs. Manik Vishwanath and Company, merchants, have placed in their shop a picture of Mahatma Gandhi in jail. A Charkha has been placed in front of him and he is being guarded by the jail police on both sides.

Messrs. G. P. Khare and G. M. Sathe, two expert cyclists, came down on cycles from the Parvati Hills with great skill.

MR. REYNOLD'S LECTURE

—:o:—

Mr. Reginald Reynolds who arrived in Poona, from Sabarmati is staying at the Christa Seva Sangh Ashram. He will address a meeting on "Gandhiji and the man in the Street" to-day (Monday at 6 p.m. at the Ashram Hall near the Agricultural College.

Raw Cotton Situation.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR NEW COMMITMENTS.

Higher Prices Inevitable For Indian Cotton.

Bombay, May 30.

Messrs. Arjan Khimjee and Co. have issued the following weekly review in which they discuss the causes those are at work for the present dull and narrow conditions. As regards to Indian cotton they state that reduced buying capacity due to low commodity prices has caused general depression in trade.

AMERICAN COTTON.

There has been no interesting development in the cotton situation during the week under review. The market has continued to fluctuate narrowly with only a very limited business passing. For the moment speculative interest in cotton is at a minimum as most operators can foresee no margin between prospective supply and demand to justify the opening of new commitments.

We consider the technical position of the market fairly sound. We see no evidence of an over-extended speculative long interest. On the other hand, long continued pessimism probably has expressed itself in a moderate amount of short selling in New Crop months. The net interest so far as we have been able to ascertain is not extensive, but it is evidently preponderantly short.

PRESENT CROP CONDITION.

Crop accounts and weather conditions have been featureless. The official weather report for the week ending the 28th instant, states that fair and warmer weather is needed over the western two-thirds of the Belt, while warmer weather with additional showers would be helpful in the eastern section. Fine open weather during the last week after excessive rains over the West Belt is said to be beneficial and giving good season for replanting wherever necessary. Elsewhere in the Belt conditions have been favourable to the rapid growth of plants.

WHY ADVANCE IS CHECKED.

If we were not carrying over a fairly large surplus, possibly in excess of five million bales, and if World's textile industry were not in the throes of severe depression, we might expect a brisk response to any unfavourable crop outlook. As it is, speculative interest passes cotton by as if hastening to escape from the adjacent of something unpleasantly dead. Disappointments have been so numerous that there is no inclination to be venturesome. Reactionary sentiment is also in evidence among some operators who are inclined to believe that all unfavourable factors have been discounted and that new bullish incentives will be necessary if advances from present levels are to be maintained. These incentives it is thought, are not likely to develop in the near future, the chances being that the Belt will experience favourable cotton-growing weather during the next few weeks while although advices are being received that warm weather is needed.

We therefor think that before we have a definite price tendency we will like to watch definite crop tendency. In accordance with the character of weather, we expect the market to make some proportionate response in the near future.

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In contrast to steadier advices from American Cotton Exchanges, our market ruled easy with marked absence of any buying. There is utter absence of any outside speculative business and jobbers are operating to their advantage, taking any small profit if it accrues. The market gives an appearance of a deserted village and it is not possible to recover its normal condition until the political horizon becomes clear.

CHEAPER COMMODITY PRICES.

A faint prognostication of the present condition was made some months before in these reviews that rapidly ruining economic conditions in this country were bound to result in general depression and inactivity unheard in recent years. Trade is at a standstill in general and all attempts to improve it have failed. So far as the buying capacity of the country on an average runs at a very low level. Artificial Exchange and contraction of currency have forced down commodity prices to undue cheaper parities.

It is almitted on all corners that prices of Indian cotton ruled comparatively low from the beginning of the season, and in some consuming centres American cotton is replaced by Indian, the export demand does not suggest any such marked effect in this direction. However, the small crop this year and somewhat improved demand for cotton from our mills indicate possibilities of a very strong statistical outlook and the inherent strength of oversold condition of forward market make us to believe that higher prices in the long run are inevitable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing
	Liverpool, May 31.	
May	8.17	—
June		8.09
July	8.04	8.04
August		7.86
September		7.91
October	7.85	7.86
November		7.85
December		7.86
January	7.83	7.87
February		7.89
March	7.96	7.91
April		7.93
May		7.95
Middling Spot		8.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, May 31. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales of Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 31.
Scinde, Fully Good	4.75
Scinde, Fine	500
Scinde, Superfine	5.25
Bengal, Good	4.50
Bengal, Fully Good	4.75
Bengal Fine	5.00
Oomra, Good	5.05
Oomra, Fully Good	5.35
Oomra, Fine	5.65
Broach, Fully Good	6.05
Broach, Fine	6.30
Broach, Superfine	6.55

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HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

EAST LANCS DEFEAT ATTACHED SECTION.

A large crowd watched the opening match in the Harwood League between the Attached Section and the East Lancs yesterday. The game was fairly even, and looked likely to end in a draw, but seven minutes before the final whistle sounded the East Lancs obtained a lucky goal. Morgan scored the winning point which came as a result of a pass from the right wing. The ball was kicked high and its fall was misjudged by Ludlow.

The teams were:—

EAST LANCS:—Lund, goal; Peel and McDowell backs; Lyons, Howard and Williams halves; Keats, Burns, Morgan, Lyons and Smith forwards.

ATTACHED SECTIONS:—Ludlow goal; Donney and Balner backs; Codd, Geoghegan and Adshead halves; Luckett, Walace, Garner, Crow and Mannering forwards.

Referee: Mr. Tilley.
Linesmen: Messrs. Turner and Brown.

MONDAY'S MATCH.

R. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-45 p.m.

INDIANS NOT TO PLAY, BUT WORK.

The unque decision was arrived at to-day's meeting of the I. F. A. Council when it was settled that Indian teams would withdraw from playing league fixtures for the present year owing exigencies of political situation, Mr. T. C. Crawford presided.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 31.
May	—
July	12.40
November	12.23
December	12.23
January	12.31
March	12.40
Sakellis F.G.F. Spot	13.55

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, May 31.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B. C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 16th June/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June/Monsoon.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 93 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/8
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE.
New York/London Closed 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/16 31st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 30th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 30th inst.
London/Belgium 34.815 30th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.11 1/4 30th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 29th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 30th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 7/16 29th inst. 17 9/16 30th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/4 29th inst. 17 1/2 30th inst.
Silver New York Ready 37 5/8 29th inst. Closed.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/16 p. c. 29th inst. 2 1/8 p. c. 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 9/16 p. c. 29th inst. 2 1/2 p. c. 30th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent 3 Mos 4-1/2 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tighter.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 31.
Silver—China small sellers, buyers holding back. Market is quiet

Spot	17-7/16
Forward	17-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

	London, May 31.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-5/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	2 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, May 31.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-1/8 p.c.
Banks Bills 6 months	2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T London on Berlin	20.36
T T London on Amsterdam	12 08
T T London on Brussels	34 82
T T London on Madrid	39.93
T T London on Milan	92.75
T T London on Berne	25.11
T T London on Paris	123.94
T T London on Prague	163.81

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1930.

TWO PESHAWAR CHILDREN DIE OF BULLETS.

Chief Commissioner Regrets "Accident."

CROWDS OF SYMPATHISERS FIRED ON.

Seven Killed: Nine Injured.

PESHAWAR, May 31.

The Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, announces with regret that at 9 a.m. a rifle was accidently discharged by a lance Corporal killing two children and severely wounding the mother.

The Lance Corporal who belonged to a detachment on duty at the Kabuli Gate, Peshawar City, is reported to have been cleaning the rifle, when it accidently went off hitting the wife and two children of Sardar Ganga Singh, Supervisor of Peshawar Military Dairy farms, who were passing down the street in a tonga.

The children were instantaneously killed and the lady was severely wounded. She was immediately removed to Lady Reading Hospital where her condition is reported to be serious.

COMMISSIONER'S SYMPATHY.

In a notice published in the city to-day in English and Urdu the Chief Commissioner briefly relates the accident and expresses his profound regret and sincere sympathy with Sardar Ganga Singh, adding that any reparation in his power would be made. An investigation was held this afternoon by the city Magistrate.

FIRED AGAIN.

The sad event caused much excitement in the city and large crowds which collected round the Kabuli Gate were dispersed by the police and military, who fired one round. No casualties are reported. All was quiet till about 11 a.m. when a large crowd of several thousands collected at Gor Khatri and it is alleged that as a military patrol passed up the street some of the crowd attempted to snatch rifles from their hands.

SEVEN KILLED.

The troops then fired seventeen rounds. Accurate figures relating to casualties are not available but it is rumoured that three persons were killed and their bodies carried away. Wounded persons are being treated in Lady Reading Hospital. Shops are closed in the city but there have been no further disturbances.

Official estimate of yesterday's casualties in Peshawar City is seven killed and nine wounded.—A. P.

PATEL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE MEETS UNDER HANDICAPS.

Evidence Of Assaults On Gandhi Caps.

(Delayed.)

RAWALPINDI, May 28.

The Patel Committee of Enquiry into the happenings of Peshawar on April 23 commenced its sitting this afternoon at No. 200 Mayo Road. At the outset Mr. Patel, Chairman of the Committee, described the procedure to be adopted, adding that out of 3 members appointed by the Indian National Congress four have since been arrested, and the Committee co-opted Maulana Kafiatullah, President of the Jamiatumai Hind, at its meeting held in Delhi and further announced that Dr. Ansari had also been taken on the Committee. The Committee was meeting at a very critical time, said the President. Admission having been refused to them to proceed to Peshawar to conduct the enquiry, they were meeting at the nearest and most convenient place. On reaching Rawalpindi it was brought to their notice that almost all prominent workers were in jail and no publicity was given to Peshawaris regarding the date of commencement of the meeting. A special worker of Pindi Congress Committee was deputed to convey the message to Peshawar. Mr. Jiwanlal Kapur assisted by Lala Govindram Khanna, Advocate, Lahore, represented the public while Diwan Bahadur Doulatrai agreed to cross-examine witness at the request of the President.

PEOPLE AFRAID TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE.

After examining one Acharjram, who deposed regarding the death of Daswandhiram, whose dead body he lifted up, the Commissioners recorded the statements of Haveliram Mussafir of the local Congress, who was sent to Peshawar by the Committee for announcing the commencement of the proceedings. He stated that Peshawar was still under the control of the Military and European soldiers were patrolling and guarding the town throughout. The people were utterly terrified and it was generally believed that all those who appear before the Committee were likely to be hauled up. So there was great difficulty in persuading the people to relate true facts before the Committee. Witness desired to make the announcement by means of posters or beat of drum, when he was told that he would be arrested if he attempted to do so.

CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS BEATEN.

Next witness, Pirbux of Peshawar, stated that a meeting was held on the 22nd April to consider the question of picketing of liquor shops when it was resolved to start picketing the next day. The action of the Government in prohibiting the Congress deputation from coming to Peshawar was also condemned. Leaders were arrested at midnight. Voluntary hartal was observed the next morning and a procession started to escort the leaders to jail when certain persons were crushed under armoured cars. People began to pick up the injured when fire was opened.

After recording the statements of Karamchand and Diwan Singh, the Committee proceeded to record the statement of Loknath of Bannu regarding the happenings at that place. Witness stated how the authorities assisted by the loyalists, raided the Congress Office tearing the National Flag, beating Congress volunteers, particularly those wearing Gandhi caps. Police mercilessly belabboured the captain of the Congress volunteers and taking off all his clothes left him stark naked. Pathans adhered to the principle of non-violence.

Mayadas of Peshawar was the last witness examined to-day before lunch. He corroborated the statements of the previous witnesses from Peshawar as to the actual incident. In reply to the questions by the Chairman, he stated that he was a Congress volunteer and was a firm believer in non-violence as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi and sincerely held the views that Swaraj could be attained by non-violent war with the Government. Witness further added that he was not afraid. He was to lay his life down for his Motherland.

The Committee then rose for lunch.—Free Press.

INSULT TO GURUDWARA AND SIKH NATION

Gurudwara Firing Enquiry Committee's Report.

LAHORE, May 30.

The Gurudwara Sisganj Firing Enquiry Committee appointed by the Shiroman Gurudwara Prabindsak Committee of Amritsar has published its report. The following are some of the most important among the findings and recommendations of the Committee:

The Committee finds that the state of things prevailing at the time of the occurrences forming the subject of the inquiry, being very tense, it required careful handling. The report further says that some brickbats and stones might have been thrown from the Gurdwara on the Kotwali side and injured some policemen. But in view of all the circumstances brought to the notice of the Committee, they are of opinion that the police exceeded their powers and the action taken by them was vindicative, indiscriminate and excessive and that they offered an insult to the Gurdwara and the whole Sikh nation (a) by going to the parts of Gurdwara where no shoes are allowed, (b) by dragging one Sikh by the hair and (c) by damaging the portrait of Guru Gobindsingh.

The Committee recommend: (1) That Government should offer compensation to the local Gurdwara Committee commensurate with the loss the building has sustained, and that the same should be assessed by the Chief Commissioner in consultation with the local Gurdwara Committee. (2) The Government should pay compensation to all those who received injuries in Gurdwara, unless the Government could prove in any particular case that the injured had in any way taken part in throwing brickbats or stones on the police. (3) The Government should express regret for the insult offered to the Gurdwara by policemen by entering it with their shoes on and also for accidentally hitting and damaging the portrait of Guru Govindsinghji by firing and the four Officers who erred in their judgment should be punished.

The Committee further recommends to the Government the advisability of removing the Police Kotwali from its present site to some other part of the city to prevent repetition of such occurrences as it is in close proximity to the Gurdwara on one side and to a mosque on the other. Its continuance there may create unpleasantness at some future time.—Free Press.

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONY

LONDON, May 31.

The Postmaster General announces establishment from June 2nd of public telephone service between this country and Esthonia. Communication will be limited at the outset to calls between subscribers in London telephone area and subscribers in London telephone area and subscribers in Revel.—B. O. W.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

What Will It Do?

RUGBY, May 31.

The Fourth Imperial Press Conference opens in London on Monday and will continue throughout June. Apart from business of conference delegates have programme of receptions and banquet arranged in their honour.

In regard to actual work, important matters with inter-Imperial aspect will occupy the Conference. They will include question of reduction in cable and wireless rates and improved facilities for communication and fuller publication of Dominion news in British press.—B. O. W.

A Rumour About Nawanagar Troops.

Official Denial.

The Political Secretary of the Nawanagar State wires:—

"Kindly contradict the persistent rumours spread in Bombay bazars by mischievous agitators that Nawanagar troops are employed against the Satyagrahis at Viramgam, Kharaghoda and Bombay. Government have not felt the necessity to ask for any such assistance, and no Nawanagar troops are employed at any place in British India against anybody. The rumour is totally unfounded and baseless."

NAWAB OF BHOPAL THANKS SYMPATHISERS.

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal wires as follows:—

His Highness Nawab of Bhopal offers his grateful thanks to all esteemed friends both in India and England who have so kindly sent him messages of sympathy and condolences on the demise of his beloved mother Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum. He has tried as far as possible to reply to each and every message but there have been cases where telegrams have been mutilated in transmission and names of senders are so altered as to make identification impossible.

His Highness hopes that in such cases gentlemen and ladies that have so generously extended their sympathy to him in his trial will forgive him for his inability to acknowledged their kindness owing to this unavoidable cause.

His Highness takes this opportunity of thanking them and hopes that they will understand and accept his apologies for this silence.

Annual meeting of Indian Railway Conference Association will be held at Simla commencing on Saturday the 11th of October under the presidency of Mr. P. Rothera, Agent of the South Indian Railway.—A. P.

"NEGOTIATIONS WITH A FREE GANDHIJI ARE DESIRABLE, IF NOT IMPERATIVE."

Daily Herald On Early Release Of Political Prisoners.

"INVITATION TO CONFERENCE MEANS LIBERATION OF LEADERS" IT SAYS.

LONDON, May 31.

So thick is the air with rumours that the press is finding it difficult to refrain from publishing them or commenting upon them. The days of last October when the Viceregal pronouncement was in gestation are recalled by the activities that are now going on both among well-wishers of India and among those who would not see British authority and influence reduced by one iota.

IS IT SURRENDER?

Reports of amnesty are prominent among these speculations and arguments both for and against the step are being canvassed. The opponents of conciliatory policy maintain that amnesty would be tantamount to a surrender to rebellion.

This argument is reinforced by the fear that the moment an amnesty is declared, it would result in increased anti-government propaganda and the breaking out of civil disobedience in a more virulent form.

"DAILY HERALD'S" VIEW.

But these fears are shown to be baseless by the "Daily Herald" which in an editorial to-day says: There is a talk of difficulty about amnesty". But, it continues, "surely there is none".

Pointing out the implications of repeated Governments statement that the Round Table Conference stands; and that popular leaders will be invited to that Conference, the "Daily Herald" says: The invitation to the Indian leaders must necessarily imply their liberation and their abandonment of Civil Disobedience campaign. Justice and decency alike forbid the confinement of subordinates after the liberation of chiefs".

EARLY AMNESTY.

Such defence of the proposed step whatever might be recent differences between the paper and Cabinet does strengthen the belief that an early amnesty is under contemplation, and that negotiations with a free Gandhi are in the opinion of Government still desirable, if not imperative.—Free Press.

SAVAGE SENTENCES AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

Woman Teacher Given 6 Months.

FOR SHELTERING SATYAGRAHIS.

MADRAS, May 31.

Further arguments on the application moved for rescinding order under section 144 in Madras was continued to-day by Mr. K. Bhashyam and Mr. T. Rangachary. The latter contended that it was a harsh order on the public who are placed within the Magistrate's jurisdiction. Orders were reserved for Monday.

Road entry Satyagraha continues at Suchindram. Three persons among whom were two untouchables who offered satyagraha yesterday were prevented by a corden of police across the road and all of them were taken into custody.

Smt. Duvvuri Subbamma, an enthusiastic lady congress worker was arersted at Rajahmundry under section 157 I. P.C. and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. The prosecution case was that Smt. Subbamma was lodging Satyagraha Volunteers in her school.

Sjt. G. Suryanarayana was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprrisonment under Section 143 and 117 I. P. C. and 74 of the Salt Act.

Sjt. K. Rangachari of Tuni was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 74 of the Salt Act.

DR. RAJAN JAILED FOR ONE YEAR.

VEDARANYAM, May 31.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, a prominent Congress worker in South India and Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee who was arrested on the 29th was sentenced to one year simple imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C. and six months simple imprisonment under section 145 I.P.C., the sentences to run concurrently.

Dr. Rajan was taken to the Madras Penitentiary this evening. Most of the volunteers who were sentenced to-day were taken to the Trichinopoly jail and a few to the Cuddalore Jail and about 30 to the Palamcottah Borstal institute.

In his parting message Dr. T. S. S. Rajan said: "Continue the fight to a success". Dr. Rajan was placed in a second class compartment and taken to Madras Penitentiary.—Free Press.

AKOLA OBSERVES HARTAL FOR VIR JOSHI.

AKOLA, May 31.

The news of the arrest of Vir Wamanrao Joshi was received here with great concern. There was a huge meeting under Mr. Biyani's presidency, when Messrs. Nanabhai Jogelkar, Shaikh Saheb and Lilabhai spoke.

Hartal is observed to-day. A procession of Vir Wamanrao's portrait will be taken out this evening.—Free Press.

"TRAITORS TO INDIA"

Mr. Abhyankar's Statement.

NAGPUR, May 31.

The trial of Mr. Abhyankar, the President of the C. P. Maratti "War" Council was held yesterday in Amraoti Jail. He did not defend himself but made a statement. The statement runs:

"Without meaning any disrespect to any one in this Court or in the Jail room what I wish to state is this: As long as an Indian is forthcoming without the slightest scruples as Government witness to depose against an Indian accused in a sedition case trial and an Indian Lawyer is found to support the prosecution case without the least question of conscience and an Indian Magistrate is ready without hesitation to conduct the hearing, so long indeed it is utterly foolish on the part of an Indian accused especially an Indian legal practitioner to attempt to defend himself.

TRAITORS ALL.

"I know already what is going to happen in this case. I cannot avoid nor do I wish to avoid the result. As long as a foreign Government is sitting tight upon us and as long as traitors can be found amongst Indians to help and support the foreign rule in the land, so long such sedition cases are bound to continue endlessly and their results will be one and the same, namely, the imprisonment of the workers in the cause of the country."

Mr. Abhyankar added: "This is why the present trial is being held in a jail room and not in an ordinary court."

Judgment will be delivered on Monday.—Free Press.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

CALCUTTA WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS' OFFICES SEARCHED.

Pamphleteer Jailed For Asking Police To Resign.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Mr. Harikumar Chakravarty, the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was placed this afternoon before the Additional Presidency Magistrate and remanded to custody till June 2.

NEPALI SATYAGRAHIS.

Jang Bahadur and eight other Nepalese, who were recruited from Darjeeling for the Civil Disobedience Campaign and were arrested at the B.P.C.C. Office, were directed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be sent to Darjeeling.

EDITOR JAILED.

Mr. Ratneswar Chakravarty, the Editor of the "Swadhinata", a vernacular weekly, was sentenced to 2 years R. I. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Sections 124-A and 153 for two articles entitled "Release From Fear" and "Bravo Chittagong" which appeared on April 24. The accused did not take part in the Court proceedings.—Free Press.

ARRESTS AND SENTENCES AT BELGAUM.

For Felling Toddy Trees.

BELGAUM, May 31.

Messrs. Jambulingappa Tengimani, Shrinivas Pagad, Bhalchandra Chafekar, Tamman Bhat Joshi, Balappa Gadekar, Laxmappa Pavar, Rayappa Karedatti, Ganappa Kuri and Hussen Saheb Huded, all of Savandatti, were arrested and released on bail for felling shindi trees.

Messrs. Shanker Joshi, Khadir Pinjar Jambu, Bhadale, Deshrath of Miraj, Kottgi Basavanappa Onkari Gotadki and Gurudasappa Teli of Pachapur were arrested and released on bail for the same offence.

Messrs. Raghavendra Kale and Gopal Reghe were arrested at Chandgad and sentenced to six months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

Messrs. Irayya Vastrad Madhavacharya Hukkeri were arrested and sentenced to eight months' and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.—Free Press.

EX-M.L.A. ARRESTED.

PURI, May 31

Pandit Nilkantadas, Ex-M.L.A. and president of the Conference was arrested to-day under the salt Act.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHI'S JAILED.

NOAKHALI, May 31.

Haracharan Ghose Choudhury and others arrested in connection with the hartal observed on the day of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's arrest were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 117 of I.P.C. and to one month's rigorous under Section 143, I.P.C. both sentences to run concurrently.—Free Press.

171 ARRESTS IN VEDARANYAM.

VEDARANYAM, May 31.

The trial of 149 volunteers, concluded this morning. Fifteen volunteers from Vandal camp were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each under section 74C of Salt Act. One was released. Judgment in regard to 133 was reserved.

Dr. Rajan's trial has not yet begun.

This morning the police arrested 22 more volunteers. Upto now the total arrest comes to 171. More arrests are expected.

Mr. S. Ganesan of "Current Thought press" has been appointed leader.—Free Press.

Surat.—The Surat District Local Board which met for the first time after Mr. Gandhi's arrest passed a resolution which was moved from the Chair expressing condemnation of the arrest and detention of Mr. Gandhi and adjourned as a mark of respect for the arrested leaders.—A. P.

The Sirsi Municipality passed a resolution for hoisting the National Flag at a special general meeting held on the 26th instant.

Rugby.—There was a further slump in silver on the London market on Thursday when prices fell to lowest ever recorded, seventeen seven sixteenths' pence for spot and seventeen pence farthing for forward delivery.—B. O. W.

MORAL EFFECT OF 'AIR ACTION' ON FRONTIER

Record Of Military Exploits.

SIMLA, May 30.

The latest report from Peshawar is to the effect that the authorities are proceedingly steadily with reassertion of Government control in areas where unrest had come most prominently to notice. On May 29 troops and police surrounded Takkar village in Marcan Tehsil and made 36 arrests. Some shots were fired at military cordon surrounding Thakkar by a gathering from other village. Troops sustained no casualties. Red shirts are still very active, specially in Charsadda Tehsil where conditions are still disturbed. Gatherings of Utman Khels from Ambahar direction are reported to be moving towards the border of Peshawar District to join with malcontents but none have yet arrived. Badshah Gul has left his position west of Matta Mughal Khel and has joined his father, the Haji of Turangzai, in the Gandab Valley. Air action has been taken against them in definitely located positions. It is reported that they are very short of provisions and some contingents have gone home.

"AIR ACTION."

Conditions in Peshawar city are rapidly approaching normal. Afridis are all quiet. There has been no incident in Kohat District or amongst the Orakzai Tribes. Conditions in Bannu are reported to have much improved as a result of Air action taken against certain villages in the neighbourhood of the city. In the city itself all is reported to be quiet. Some increase of agitation is reported from Dera Ismail Khan. In North Waziristan air action taken against Madda Khel was most successful. Terms have been announced to the Madda Khel for their unprovoked attack on Datta Khel post and these include payment of a fine. It is reported that Maliks who surrendered themselves as hostages and who have been detained in Miranshah Fort have offered to give security for payment of a fine immediately and to return to their tribe to assist in controlling malcontents. From Mahsud country comes report that a Lashker of Shabbi Khel and Kisarai Mashud has moved against certain Mashud villages which assisted the authorities. The Lashkar has been warned that unless it disperses air action will be taken. The Lashkar has, however, committed no hostile act so far either against Government nor against friendly villages concerned. Wana is reported to be all quiet. Khasadars continue to function well.—A.P.

BEAR REPRESSION CALMLY

Maulana Ahmad Saeed's Appeal

DELHI, May 29.

Maulana Ahmad Saeed, Secretary of the Jamiat-Ulema Hind, in a statement to the Press says:—

"The success of the present struggle for national freedom depends upon the observation of complete non-violence. If the public fully understands that and patiently bears repression by the Government, their victory is beyond any doubt. No doubt the Government have adopted force to crush our movement but that does not affect our own principle. I, therefore, again appeal to Muslims that they should at this juncture present the example of the "Markki" life of the Prophet".—Free Press.

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